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he Daily Commercial

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

ONCERNING SERMONS.—There is a great deal pulpit preparation and pulpit performance, ord upon word, line upon line," page upon e; and yet, measuring the great mass of aching, there is scarcely anything the people buy and pay for that so *effervesces*. How persons of the congregation can remember n the texts of sermons! "O, we had such e-a-u-tiful sermon this morning—it was did." "Ah, glad to hear it; what was the ject?" "Well—w-hy—the subject? W-h-y, l-l, now I declare, let me see—the subject? hat's this the text was?—now, really, what kes me so forgetful? I am sure I thought I uld remember that—but it has slipped my nd."

And that's the way it goes. Sermons are nerally so oily that they *slip* the people's nds. Why not rough them a little—make m resperh—so that somebody will be rubbed ainst the grain—stirred up—tendered—oppressed that at least the text and theme and ading thoughts and points may be remembred? Dr. Cuyler speaks of sermons that have ne and touch to them, and his words e *apropos*: "A poor, juiceless sermon ght never to be preached the first ne; but a meritorious, savory scourse may be made all the better on a cond delivery. Dr. Addison Alexander eached his glorious sermon on the 'Faith-l Saying' until he wore out the manuripts; and Dr. Griffin repeated his elaborate scourse on the 'Worth of the Soul' ninety mes! He never wearied of it—nor did his udience either. The congregations change onstantly, and memories are leaky. A first-te practical sermon ought to be repeated with extempore improvements) about once five years. *Fewer sermons and richer* should a settled pastor's aim. Whitfield attained reat finish and power by giving the same disourses over again through all his missionary tours."

THE Seventh Jubilee of the Reformation will e observed in the Lutheran and several other rotestant Churches, on the 31st of October ext. Preparations for a great celebration are lready being made in many places. It is an vent worthy the observation of all Protestants. hese three hundred and fifty years of liberal rogressive Christianity in the world have rought wonders. Let glorious old Martin uther be remembered for his courage in nailg the ninety-five Theses on the door of the astle church at Wittemberg on the 31st of October, 1517.

RIGHT KIND OF PREACHING.—Dr. Gilly reated the following anecdote, which was told by well known Irish character, Thaddeus Conolly, who used to spend most of his time visiting the poorer classes in Ireland, and instructing them in their native language: "I went," aid he, "one Sunday into a church to which a ew incumbent had been lately appointed. The congregation did not exceed *half a dozen*, but the reacher delivered himself with as much enrgy and affection as *if he were addressing a crowded audience*. After the service I expressed my wonder that he should preach so fervently o such a small number of people. 'Were there ut *one*,' said the preacher, 'my anxiety for his improvement would make me equally eneretic.'" The following year Connolly went nto the same church; the congregation was multiplied twenty-fold; the third year the hurch was *full*.

REV. DR. WILSON, pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, is expected to return next week, and to resume his labors on the second Sabbath of September. He has spent his vacation at St. Catharine's, Canada, and is said to have improved greatly in health. He is one of he few earnest workers, using his whole power of soul and body for the salvation of men. His congregation will welcome him to their public and social walks again. He has done a great work for the Sixth Church during the time of his pastorate there.

ANNIVERSARY DAY.—To-morrow will be observed as an anniversary in the First Methodist Church, Fifth street. Rev. George Brown, D. D., the first pastor of the church at its organization in 1829, will be present, with his wife, who was a so an early friend of the Reform, and other original members of the congregation. Dr. Brown will conduct the morning service, sketching the beginning of lay-representative Methodism as an organization, recounting some of the trials, sacrifices and achievements of the fathers, and referring to the present prospects of the denomination. The exercises will be peculiarly interesting to all the members of the church, and to all friends of mutual rights in Methodism. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the service.

The pastor will preach in the evening on 'The Ascension of Christ, and its significance o us."

THE Pittsburgh Annual Conference of the Methodist Church will meet on next Wednesday, September 4th, in Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT CONFERENCE.—We ad the following in a recent number of a religious exchange, and as many Conferences and Presbyteries of different denominations are soon to assemble, we commend the suggestions o all:

"Year after year we have repeated our conviction that our conferences have too few religious services—too few sermons—too few prayer-meetings. The great number of business meetings and anniversaries give a sort of ecclesiastical board-of-trade aspect. We have ong believed that some of our conference anniversaries are of doubtful utility, and are sure hat all faces should be set flintwise against heir multiplication. Can not each of our western conferences open with the sacrament of the Lord's Supper? It should surely occur at some time in the session. Can there not be a daily morning prayer-meeting? We want more social and fraternal worship. And we do want, and should receive at each conference, a baptism from on high, and should go from our annual gatherings renewed in strength."

We have never been impressed that in our own church the sermons are too few. Perhaps the number of prayer-meetings might be increased. In many of our conferences a communion season is regularly held. It should be held in all.

TRINITY Episcopal Church, repaired and greatly improved and beautified, will be reopened to-morrow for religious services. There will be a free choral service in the evening. Prof. Matson has trained a choir of boys to chant most sweetly in the service at Trinity.

The Rev. D. G. Bradford, pastor of the First U. P. Church, Monmouth, Illinois, and former pastor of the Ridge Street U. P. Church, Allegheny, has been called to the pastorate of the First Church, Chicago, Illinois. He will soon enter upon his duties in the great city of the Northwest.

THE Rev. John J. Geer, author of "Beyond the Lines," a story of adventure during the war, died in Springfield, Ohio, on the 23d inst. Col. Geer was a brave soldier, a popular lecturer, and a zealous, whole-hearted Christian gentleman. He distinguished himself repeatedly in the army, and has since been an active advocate of the principles secured by the hardships and victories of our brave soldiers. He leaves a wife and several children, to whom he is most ardently attached. His love of home was such as must make his loss a bereavement indeed. He was about thirty-four years of age.

THE twenty-sixth annual convention of the Allegheny Evangelical Lutheran Synod will be held in the new Lutheran Church, in Johnstown, commencing on Wednesday morning, September 4th, at 9 o'clock. As all the business is transacted with open doors, the public is invited to attend.

THE organization of the First Baptist Church of Kittanning will be solemnized in the Presbyterian Church, Kittanning, on Thursday, the 5th of September next, at which time it is expected that a number of the clergy from a distance will be present to take part in the solemnities of the occasion. The morning service will be conducted by the Rev. Mr. Dickerson, of Pittsburgh, and the evening service by the Rev. Mr. Bell, of Allegheny City.

THE big hotels at the big watering places, where huge bills are the order, are said to have missed their calculation this year. Our people have done a more desirable thing than to go to such resorts, and betaken themselves to quarters near the mountains, pleasant villages, and pleasant out-of-the-way places, where comfort and economy can be combined. Says a New York paper: It is a noticeable fact that while Saratoga and Newport are comparatively dull, yet there is not a village or town within convenient distance of New York that it is not thronged with visitors from the metropolis. The villages on the New Jersey, Long Island, and Connecticut shores are gay and festive with New York parties. They are to be found also in all the nooks of the glorious White Mountain ranges.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1867. NO. 304.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

THE CASE OF GENERAL SICKLES.

HIS ALLEGED INSUBORDINATION

A STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIR.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS FRIENDS.

The Conspirators at the Dry Tortugas.

Wool Importations During the Fiscal Year.

ANOTHER AMNESTY PROCLAMATION

Its Terms Not Universal.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 30, 1867.

Gen. Sickles's Case.

An important official correspondence between the President, General Grant and General Sickles, relative to the latter's course as commander of the Second Military District, was considered in Cabinet meeting to-day, and after a full discussion it was decided to publish, through the Attorney General, an opinion on it, in order to furnish an explanation of what seems to be a contradiction of statements in some of the newspapers of the telegraphic correspondence between the distinguished officials named. General Sickles, it appears from this, received from General Grant a dispatch requiring him to modify the order known as general order No. 10, and under which the recent conflict arose between the military authorities and the officers of the United States District Court in North Carolina, who were acting under the decision of Chief Justice Chase, made at a term of the Court at Raleigh, in June. General Sickles denies that he has disobeyed any order of the President or Gen. Grant, or issued any permanent instructions to interfere with a civil process issuing from a United States Court in his District without having the virtual approval of General Grant. When Gen. Sickles received Grant's dispatch asking a modification of the order No. 10, he replied asking that Grant's order of suspension might be held in abeyance until he (Sickles) could explain. Gen. Grant acquiesced. In the meantime an attempt on the part of the civil authorities to enforce a process was again resisted. The President, it appears from the correspondence, then directed that General Sickles should be proceeded against for a violation of the criminal laws of the United States. The United States District Attorney was directed to procure an indictment against him. Gen. Sickles, on learning this, telegraphed to Gen. Grant, denouncing this proceeding in the warmest manner, and declaring that he was not amenable to Grand Juries and District Attorneys. The Attorney General's office then made up a record of the case and laid it before the President, whereupon an order was issued removing Sickles.

The White House.

Among the visitors at the Executive Mansion this morning, were General James B. Steedman, Hon. Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, and John J. Coyle, of the *Intelligencer*. General Steedman had an interview with the President, which lasted for some time. He arrived in town last night, and of course his presence here gives rise to many rumors as to his business in this city. The President will be but little doubt that he is here in answer to a summons from the Executive, and his presence at the Executive mansion so soon after his arrival confirms that impression. Frank P. Blair, Sr., was also at the White House this morning. The *Star* this evening mentions a rumor that Gen. Steedman is going in the War Department, but this is believed to be untrue.

The Prisoners at Dry Tortugas.

A letter received to-day from the Dry Tortugas, says: "There but few prisoners here now, forty-five in all, two thirds of them, if not more, are United States soldiers, who have been sent here for various crimes, principally desertion. The conspirators are lodged like the other prisoners in the second tier of casemates. Their quarters are cool, dry and airy, and command quite a pleasant view. They manage to live pretty well with their Government rations, and what their friends send them. Arnold is employed as a clerk, and seems satisfied. Spangler and O'Laughlin work at their trade as carpenters. Mudd works now in the carpenter shop, and is getting quite handy with the tools. They all are in excellent health, but are a little thinner than is natural for them. They have the benefit of the library, and Mudd and Arnold read some. On the whole they are much better off than they would be anywhere else. I believe, certainly, they are better off than any prisoners I ever saw."

Wool Importations.

Director Delmer, of the Treasury, furnishes the following statement of the quantity and value of raw and fleece wool and flocks, waste or shoddy imported into the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1867: Wool, 35,325,151 pounds, value $5,770,083. Shoddy, 5,086,187 pounds; value $516,480.

Amnesty Proclamation.

The important fact has transpired to-night, from an official quarter, that the administration has under consideration a supplemental proclamation of amnesty. It is by no means universa in its terms, though it will include military officers of the rebel army below the rank of Major General, and all of the navy below the rank of Captain. There are other important features which have not transpired. It may be some days before it is issued.

General Pope.

There is no truth in the published dispatch that the President has positively decided to remove General Pope.

Gen. Steedman.

Gen. Steedman's name has been mentioned in connection with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. He states that he was tendered it some time ago, but declined the offer. His name is mentioned in the papers here in connection with the War Department, but there is no probability of its being tendered to him.

Pennsylvania Politicians.

There are a large number of Pennsylvania Democratic politicians in town to-day, including two or three Congressmen from that State.

Our Ice Sticks.

General Rousseau telegraphs from New York that he leaves at once for Sitka, with the Russian Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, August 30.

NEW RULES RESPECTING PAYMENT OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

The following order was issued to-day:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, August 28, 1867.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 82.

The following order is received from the War Department, and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned, to prevent payments on fraudulent soldiers' discharge papers, Paymasters are instructed by the chief of their department to refuse payment unless the identity of the soldier is properly established:

CIRCULAR No. 58.
PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 12, 1867.

To insure, as far as practicable, the prompt payment of such claims and at the same time still more carefully guard against fraud, all officers who sign and deliver discharge papers will instruct the soldier to present them to the chief of the pay district in which he is serving at the time of his discharge, or if he prefer to some other designated chief of a pay district, and the officer will then immediately notify through another channel than the hands of the man discharged the paymaster designated of the fact of such discharge, date, name, regiment and company of the soldier as set forth in the papers. No payment will be made on discharge by any paymaster except on receipt of such notification, unless otherwise conclusively satisfied of their genuineness, and the personal identity of claimant. By command of Gen. Grant.

[Signed,] E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

RECEPTION OF ITALIAN MINISTER.

Mr. Perruti was to-day received by the President as Italian Minister.

DISTILLED SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

The receipts from distilled spirits and tobacco at the Bureau of Internal Revenue are said to be largely in excess, for the fiscal year ending with June, over those for any preceding like period.

SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.

Official information is received from Kingston, Jamaica, that Henry Clifton, the seaman who committed the larceny of Government funds on board the United States steamer Gettysburg, last winter, has been tried, found guilty and sent to the penitentiary.

INDIAN MASSACRES.

The Postmaster at Prescott, Arizona, in a letter dated July 21st, says there are probably ten Indian massacres to every one reported. The military force is not half equal to the demands, and unless some suitable commander is appointed and can comprehend the true condition of the country, it is feared many years will elapse before we will be relieved of Indian troubles and personal danger. The country is, however, constantly increasing in white population.

RULED ENVELOPES.

The Postoffice Department has enlarged its arrangements for supplying self-ruling or black lined stamped envelopes.

THE CHOLERA IN PALERMO.

Official accounts from Palermo to August 9th show a frightful state of affairs in that city and neighborhood, the cholera having become epidemic and wide-spread.

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

The amount of coin in the Treasury to-day was $114,318,000, of which $19,800,000 was in coin certificates. The amount of currency is $39,000,000, making a total of $157,315,800.

CONDITION OF SECRETARY BROWNING.

The Secretary of the Interior is much weaker to-day. The physicians have forbidden all visitors.

PERSONAL.

Commissioner Rollins left Washington last night on business in New York.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

Second Day of the Races---Four Heats without a Decision.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, August 30.

The attendance at the races to day was estimated at seven thousand. Four heats of the pacing races were run this afternoon, and the fifth is to be run on Saturday. "Grey Eagle," of Youngstown, won the first heat, time 2:26½; "Yankee Sam," of Cleveland, second and third, time 2:28½ and 2:32; "Cold Water Billy," of Pittsburgh, fourth heat, time 2:31¾.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 30, 1867.

COMMISSIONER APPOINTED.

Governor Fenton has appointed Jno. Austin Stevens, Jr., Commissioner to represent the State in the Statistical Congress in Paris in September.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

The steamers Germania, Æna and Pennsylvania, from Europe, arrived.

IMMIGRANTS.

Some two thousand five hundred immigrants arrived to-day.

SWINDLED BY A CONFIDENCE MAN.

Henry Edall, of Washington county, Illinois, on the eve of departing for Europe, was swindled by a confidence man of $160 in gold.

INCENDIARISM IN DEMERARA.

Advices from Demerara state that a large number of incendiary fires have occurred in Georgetown. Loss a quarter of a million. Wide spread insecurity prevailed in business circles, and business was at a stand.

THE CONVENTION.

The Convention yesterday determined to make the office of Attorney General elective, and abolish that of State Engineer.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Metropolitan Revenue Board has re-districted the city, cut down the list of Inspectors very materially, and placed the corps directly under the control of Colonel Messmore.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

A mysterious murder and abortion case has occurred in Lansingburg. The body of a young girl was thrown from the window of a carriage on Monday night, and found dead. Signs of a recent attempt at abortion were discovered. Two men are under suspicion of being connected with the murder. The woman's name is believed to be Carrie Hubbard, supposed to resided at Pittsburgh.

ARRIVAL OF FRENCH WAR STEAMERS.

The French war steamers Phelegorton and Bonvet arrived last night from Vera Cruz. The steamer Aleppo from Liverpool arrived to-night.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Yellow Fever---Orders from General Sheridan.

NEW ORLEANS, August 30.—There were twenty-six deaths from yellow fever yesterday. Gen. Cyrus Hamlin was to-day interred with Masonic ceremonies. Thirty of the crew and four officers of the iron clad Mahaska are sick with yellow fever, and were removed to the hospital yesterday. Four of the crew have died. They had remained cooped up on board ship until the vessel almost became a pest-ship.

General Sheridan's Order No. 129 removes P. G. Mahan, City Comptroller, and appoints B. Mandelin in his stead, for reasons similar to those given in the order re-adjusting the City Council. Order No. 130 calls for an election on the second Monday of September by the police juries of each parish of inspectors of levees, to enter forthwith upon their duties, notifying riparian proprietors to repair and strengthen or construct new levees, or in default thereof to enforce the law for such case provided; that a correct account of the expense for such repair or construction, whether by individual or parish, be kept, and upon acceptance of the levees by the State Engineer, the amount to be paid from proceeds of State bonds appropriated by the Legislature for that purpose.

AUGUSTA, GA.

The Convention---Letter from Gen. Pope ---Speech of Gov. Orr.

AUGUSTA, August 30.—The *Chronicle and Sentinel* asserts on authority of the members of Board of Registers that private instructions have been issued that no freedmen be permitted to take seats in the approaching convention.

Gen. Pope having been written to to know whether there was any truth in the report that he intended issuing an order staying the collection of debts, replied: "No conceivable circumstances could induce me to interfere with the general business of the States and the relations of debtor and creditor. The only orders issued or to be issued are such as are considered necessary to the execution of the Reconstruction acts, which do not warrant violent change in the course of the civil laws. The people must look for relief to the State Convention. I do not consider such matters within my province to adjust."

Governor Orr was to deliver a speech at Belton, S. C., to-day in which he will advise the people to register and vote for the convention. The general attitude of the negro in convention and legislature will produce a wonderful reaction in favor of the South throughout the North.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Preparations for the Northwestern Saengerfest.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 30.—Arrangements for the Northwestern Saengerfest, commencing on the 3d proximo, are nearly completed. A hall capable of seating six or seven thousand persons has been erected on Court House Square for the occasion. Daily newspaper correspondents attending the Saengerfest are requested to call immediately on arrival at the *Journal* or *Herald* offices, where the press Committee will furnish all needful credentials and accommodations. A complimentary banquet will be tendered visiting members on Friday.

Execution of Bridget Durgan---She Confesses Her Guilt.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., August 30.—Bridget Durgan was hung for the murder of Mrs. Dr. Corriel, at Newmarket, some months since, in the prison yard here at eleven o'clock this morning. She exhibited no fear of death, and said she was willing to die for her great crime. She made full confession before ascending the scaffold, which reveals a bloody budget of facts unparalled in history. Her motive in killing Mrs. Corriel was to gain the love of Dr. Corriel, the husband. Bridget was attended on the scaffold by two priests and a Sister of Charity. Father O'Brien administered the sacrament and granted absolution.

Liquor Store Destroyed by Fire.

CHICAGO, August 30.—David Henry & Co.'s wholesale liquor store, No. 20 State street, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss estimated at $60,000, on which there is an insurance of $45,000. The stock of Turner, Bristol & Co., wholesale hatter dealers, in the adjoining building, was damaged by water to the extent of $12,000. West's stock of carpets was also damaged. The total loss will probably reach $100,000.

Turkish War Secretary in Canada.

TORONTO, August 30.—General Hazzlen, Secretary of War of the Sultan, is here. He intends spending three weeks in Canada, and will then proceed South. His visit to America will occupy three months.

Tenement Houses Burned in Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 30.—Four tenement houses on the corner of Fourteenth street and Third Avenue were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $10,000.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Great Battle Expected in Paraguay.

South German Bund Not Proposed at Salzburg.

France Gives Russia Assurances of Peace.

SPEECH OF NAPOLEON AT LILLIES.

Pacific Note from French War Office.

The South American War.

LISBON, Evening, August 30.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro arrived to-day. She brings intelligence that the allied army has crossed the upper Parena into Paraguay, and a great battle might be looked for any moment.

The South German Bund.

STUTTGART, August 30.—The official gazette of this city contains an article denying that the Southern German Bund was discussed or even broached at the recent conference at Salzburg.

Sensation at Constantinople.

LONDON, August 30.—The resolutions of the United States Congress, expressing sympathy for the struggling Cretans, which Mr. Morris, American Minister, recently presented to the Sublime Porte, has created a profound sensation at Constantinople.

Assurances of Peace.

It is said the government of France has given assurances of peace to Prussia.

Napoleon Speaks.

PARIS, August 30.—While the Emperor Napoleon was temporarily delayed at Lillies yesterday, he made a short speech. He alluded to the peace which now exists on the horizon, and commented at some length on the pacific state of affairs in Europe. He spoke encouragingly to the people, and prophesied that the certainty of peace would give a great impetus to trade. While he blamed the directors of the public press for spreading unfounded rumors, and creating general distrust, he himself would do all in his power to recall confidence.

Pacific Note.

PARIS, August 30.—It is reported that a note from the French foreign office, pacific in its character, will soon be issued.

Shipping Intelligence.

GLASGOW, August 30.—The steamship Iowa, from New York, arrived to-day.

BREST, August 30, Evening.—The steamship Celia, from New York, arrived to-day.

GLASGOW, August 30.—The steamship St. George, from Quebec, arrived to-day.

London Money Market.

LONDON, August 30, Noon.—Consols, 94½; Bonds, 73½; Illinois, 77; Erie, 44½; Great Western, 21¾.

LONDON, August 30, Evening.—Consols remained firm, and closed at 94 3-16. The position assumed by the Great Western in the American Colonies has had a marked effect on the price of their securities, and there is much speculation, particularly in Erie and Illinois Centrals. Erie, 44; Illinois Central, 76½; bonds, 73¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 21¾.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, evening, August 30.—5-20 bonds closed at 76¾.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, August 30, Noon.—Cotton dull, and sales the week of 32,000 bales; stock in port, 784,000, of which 278,000 are American. Breadstuffs firm. Corn 25s. 3d. Bacon firm.

LIVERPOOL, evening, August 30.—Cotton dull; sales of 10,000 bales; Orleans fair, 13½; middling rates 12½; Uplands, 12½; Orleans, 12¾.

Breadstuffs and provisions quiet. Corn 25s. 3d. Oats 3s. 5d. Tallow 41s. 6d. Beef 137s. Pork 81s. 6d. Lard 73s. 6d. Lard 51s. 6d. Sugar quiet at 36s. 6d for No. 12 Dutch standard.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, August 30, Noon.—Petroleum firmer at 46 francs.

ANTWERP, evening, August 30.—Petroleum firmer and advanced to 46¾ francs.

MEXICO.

Salm-Salm Sentenced to Seven Year's Imprisonment---Santa Anna to be Tried by Court Martial---Executions by Maximilian's Order.

NEW YORK, August 30.—A Mexican letter says Prince Salm-Salm, who was expecting to be shot, has been sentenced to seven year's imprisonment.

Santa Anna is to be tried by Court Martial. Lozada has given in his adhesion to the Government.

A carefully estimated list of the number of persons executed, since 1865, by Maximilian's orders, shows a total of 9,241.

Petition for Removal of City Officials of Savannah.

SAVANNAH, August 30.—It is rumored that a petition has been sent to General Pope for the removal of the present Mayor and Board of Aldermen. A counter petition has been gotten up, signed by all the influential citizens and merchants.

Seizures by Revenue Officers in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, August 30.—The revenue officers have seized Brunst & Casper's vinegar factory, Wurst's grist mill, Minor & Vilter's refinery, on Spring street, for frauds on the Government.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, August 30.—Rapp & Co.'s tobacco manufactory was seized to-day for violation of the Internal Revenue laws.

The tenants here organized a Board of Trade to-day.

Registration in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, August 30.—One hundred and eighty-four registered to-day; seventy-five whites.

CITY MATTERS.

FALL WEAR.—R. B. Norris, merchant tailor, has just received a full stock of fall goods for the custom trade, to which the attention of those requiring fall suits is invited.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—During previous years the months of July and August were considered a lucrative period for the Coroner, it being the season for cases of coup de soliel and drowning. The present year has, however, proved an exception to the general rule, in July only four inquest having been held, and in August five. Persons have apparently learned wisdom from experience, and protect themselves from the intense rays of the sun, while the diligence of the police, in preventing boys from bathing in the river during daylight, has removed a fruitful source of mortality during former seasons.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—From the weekly report of Dr. A. G. McCandless, Physician of the Board of Health, we learn that the interments in this city, from the 18th to the 25th instant, numbered twenty-seven—eight adults and nineteen children, under ten years of age. The causes of death were: Adults—Consumption, three; disease of the brain, three; abdominal tumor, one; peritonitis, one. Children—Cholera Infantum, five; marasmus, four; typhoid fever, three; diarrhœa, two; whooping cough, two still born, emergetro cerebri, convulsions, meningitis, one. Males, fifteen; females, twelve; white, twenty-seven.

PROF. COWPER'S DANCING ACADEMY.—Prof. Cowper, the accomplished teacher of the Terpsichorean art, will re-open his Dancing Academy in this city, at the new Assembly Rooms, No. 51 Fifth street, on Monday next. The rooms are the handsomest and best adapted for the purpose in the city, and the pupils will find the change greatly to their comfort and pleasure. Prof. Cowper's Academy has always been largely attended, and there is no reason to suppose that the ensuing session will prove an exception to the rule. He thoroughly understands his art, and always successful in his pupils in a patient and always successful manner, his system tending to develope physical strength, gracefulness of motion and courtliness of deportment. The Professor's card will be found in another column.

Compliments to a Pittsburgh Jury.

The Philadelphia *Press* editorially compliments the jury in the Lycoming county whiskey case as follows:

"In the great Lycoming county whisky case, tried in the United States District Court at Pittsburgh, the jury have brought in a verdict of guilty. All honor to Western Pennsylvania and her incorruptible juries for this promise of reform. In our section it is next to impossible to convict a a distiller or dealer for the illicit manufacture or sale of liquor. Were the taxes honestly paid on whisky they would cover the interest of the national debt. That they are not so paid is the fault of the people themselves. If they would honestly determine that the revenue taxes should be collected, no man in any one community could escape it. It is the laxity of the popular conscience which is the real trouble."

CHEAP RAILWAY TOLLS.

Slow Lines versus Fast Lines.

New Route from the Potomac to the Lakes.

Public Meeting at the Iron and Steel Association Rooms yesterday---Speeches by Judge Sherwood of Washington, Hon. J. K. Moorhead, James I. Bennett and others.

A meeting of the business men of this city was held at the Rooms of the Iron and Steel Association, corner of Water and Market streets, at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of discussing the question of establishing a slow freight railroad line from Cleveland to Washington, via Pittsburgh. Hon. J. K. Moorhead was called upon to preside.

Upon taking the Chair, Mr. Moorhead said that Judge Sherwood, of Washington, had visited our city for the purpose of consulting our business men upon the railroad question. The Judge intended to visit Cleveland, and wished to have a committee appointed to go with him. The speaker he was about to introduce had been a business man of considerable experience, and also understood, thoroughly, the principles of political economy, having written a great deal upon these subjects. He concluded by introducing Hon. Lorenzo Sherwood, of Washington, D. C., who spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF JUDGE SHERWOOD.

MR CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: There is no fact or point in the United States where the minds of the people are as well prepared to take a correct view of the principles of political economy and statesmanship upon which the interests and progress of the country depend, as the city of Pittsburgh. I feel that whenever I talk to you I will be appreciated. I know that I can talk to you of what pertains to your interests (and what pertains to your interests pertains to the interests of the United States) and be perfectly understood. You are interested in the tariff, in protection, and in all question connected with mechanical industry; interested in the formation of a system by which labor shall receive protection under the laws of the United States. Twice you have lost the tariff in a Congress without Southern members, and you will lose it again unless you can bring an agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing and mining interests of the country together and raise up an American system founded upon the true principles of economy. To do this the manufacturing and mining interests of the country are side by side with the agricultural interests, and it is the duty of the one to sustain the other. It is the duty of all those interested to unite in considering and devising transportation schemes by which the business of the country may be promoted. The increase of our transportation facilities should be equal with the increase of population of the country. Had it been asserted thirty years ago that the printing press of that time would be changed into the printing press of to-day, people would have called us ridiculous, and the printers would have rolled up their eyes in astonishment; had it been asserted that the agricultural implements of that time would be changed into agricultural implements of to-day, no one would have believed it. These matters demonstrate in a measure, what can be accomplished by human ingenuity and human labor. Our country has been thirty years and years to construct machinery for your adoption. So with political economists; they have been at work for years drawing up schemes for your adoption, and among these schemes railway transportation is one of the most important.

When I assume that a railway is capable of transporting more freight to-day than the Pennsylvania Railroad transports it will supply coal, what I believe to be the truth, it is also evident that the charges should be made less. By the establishment of a system of transportation by which from fifteen to twenty times as much freight could be transported at reduced rates, great results will follow. We can save as much by a proper system of railroads as the interest on our national debt amounts to. We can increase the value of property by this system of railroads, and by this means efface the results of the civil war. We shall make enough to pay the war debt, we shall have a sound, good, and make a vast amount of property besides. In this people, with its great resources, its rich mines, with its genius for the idea of repudiating the public debt, or in all probability anything like, to build up the interests of the country and make increased production meet the demands of increased taxation. At the close of the war in 1818, England had an immense debt, and what did she do? All the industrial energies and powers of the nation were put into requisition, and suppose that, instead of possessing about the size of New York and Pennsylvania, had owned territory such as this nation possesses; what if she had put forth the energies of her people to pay the national debt be now? It would have been paid, discharged—a thing of the past. Whoever lives thirty-five years from to-day, will see the national debt paid, and the country become entirely free from taxation. Forty-six years of progress will give our country immense power, and forty-six years is a small item for national history. It is the duty of the people to bring up its agricultural energies, for upon this branch depends much of the success of a nation.

We have individuals in this county who are wealthy, perhaps many of those before me are wealthy; you have acquired large fortunes; we have an association in New York that is composed of a hundred men with a hundred million dollars. They have investments in various portions of the country. This class of men have a duty to perform before the public. It is not their duty to retire upon a few acres of land and spend the remainder of their life in idleness. Wealthy men have a duty to perform and that duty is to come before the public and urge such schemes as are for the benefit of the country. I have not will cease this digression from the subject and I will come immediately to the point under consideration. I merely speak of the matter as a hint to our men of wealth, who have spare time and money to use them in order to pay back to the public some share of that property of which they fortunately have received so large a quantity. But this perhaps is not the question I came here to discuss.

My particular mission here is to confer with the citizens of Pittsburgh and ask them to join with the people of Cleveland to open a cheap thoroughfare from the lake Erie to the Chesapeake according to the best route. We have been talking, and the people have been talking about the imposition of monopoly upon the people in the matter of transportation, especially in regard to the railway system. In New York there is great cause of complaint, for when we contrast the State system with the corporate system there the State system is giving transportation at less rates than the corporation does. People will ascribe it to the State policy. We know in the State of New York and they know in the West and Northwest, that the Erie Canal operates as a great regulator of freights, and other members of ten such thoroughfares as the New York Central, Pennsylvania Central or the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, it creates and concentrates more commerce and assists in feeding the mechanical industries of the East. And that beneficial policy, founded by Clinton and his compeers, is one of the greatest sources of prosperity in these United States. I do not wish by this to say anything to hurt your State pride, but that the beneficial results of this system are apparent. A few days ago a paper was submitted to the State authorities of New York, stating that the Champlain canal, four hundred and twenty miles in length, had in forty-two years paid for itself, its enlargement, and all debts contracted, and put $23,108,000 into the Treasury of the State. These canals were founded on the most beneficial plan of political economy. They demonstrate that a State can do under proper management what corporators do not accomplish. The corporate system is the worst system in the world, and it should be made to give place to the right principles of management. The object should always be to give the public the greatest possible advantage in the way of transportation at the most reasonable rates. The principle of corporation appears to be to get as much as possible from the people, return as little as possible, pay the least possible accommodations, and subsidize the public to the greatest disadvantage.

We do not wish to unhinge the railway system, but we want to see the Baltimore and Ohio, the Pennsylvania Central, and the New York Central railroads perform six, eight or ten times as much as they do now; but in order to do so they must have an improved system of management. We shall never get relief until we have defeated a remedy and acted upon it for the railroads will hold fast to what they call their rights until they are compelled by the adoption of a better system to improve their plans. You must devise a remedy and what is it to be? We propose to separate transportation from travel. We are compelled from necessity to use roads for the carrying of passengers that are constructed upon the freight principle, and ruinously.

Roads should be constructed upon the cash principle and economically, make cash capitalization, and have no capitalization except what is paid in cash. Then roads would be made ready money. Then the roads should be made free to any company that can run on the track. A slow rate of speed should be adopted to preserve the rolling stock of the road—about eight miles per hour. At this speed it is certain that a road will last much longer than at the common rates of speed. At this rate twenty millions of tons can be carried per year. The principle of a grain elevator, where one bucket follows another, should be adopted, and you can accomplish any amount of business, but put it upon the principle of cross buzzards, and you have collisions and wrecks—make a uniform rate of speed in one direction and another in another direction. Go up to Cresson and see from that point the effect of the railroad inside. Give a little school boy a minature railroad track and train of cars and he will run them without collision or accident. If men can not accomplish what a school boys can do, it is time they gave up the practice of political economy. We claim that the charges can be reduced and business increased, and we challenge the railroad men to cavil at the proposition not one of them has dared to deny it. The press and people all say we hope it is all true, we hope you are not mistaken. It is the duty of the people to take hold of the matter and I hope we shall have the approbation and assistance of the people of Pittsburgh and Cleveland. Suppose this improvement in the railway system can be accomplished. The editor of a Western paper says the bare knowledge that it can be accomplished will increase vastly the value of Western lands. It is the net profits of agriculture that enables a people to thrive, but these profits depend much upon circumstances. One man may have in the family all the help necessary to carry on his business, while another has to hire all of his laborers, and the amount of profit will depend largely upon the number of persons hired. The matter of calculation in reference to help is more a matter of necessity with the mechanic than the farmer, and your net profit depends to a great extent upon the cheapness of transportation.

The speakers here read a number of statistics showing the respective standing of Pennsylvania compared with the other States in respect to the yearly profits as compared with her population, and continued: The profits of Pennsylvania are yearly $50 less per head than those of the New England States. What is the reason of this disparity? I told Governor Geary the other day that it was his duty to answer the question first for Pennsylvania, as it was the duty of Governor Fenton of New York, to answer it for that State. New York has given her attention too much to commerce. It is production that enriches a people. The difficulty in Pennsylvania is this—our cost of transportation positively prohibits you from developing the resources of this State as they should be developed. Your material is ponderous; it is not worth a great deal per pound as it comes out of the earth; you can not transport it easily. You must have cheap freights, then you can take it out of the earth and distribute as much as you please, and make a large profit. New York needs millions of your productions which she cannot get, and you need material from New York which you cannot easily get under present arrangements. You are bound to supply the great West with you iron manufactures and therefore you are interested in getting cheap communication to the lakes and no State is better prepared than you to assist in making it. Every railroad should be managed in reference to its tonnage and capacity. You do not want fast railway travel to the Potomac or Chesapeake. What would you gain in fast travel?

Now as I suggested in the commencement of my remarks there is no entire community in the United States where the interests of the people are more calculated to make every man a political economist upon sound principles than Pittsburgh; so far as I am informed no one would be warranted in raising up the doctrine of free trade here; the interests of the community forbid that you should raise it. Now you set down the cost of living and the results of industry. One-half will be found to come from agriculture and the other half from the mechanical industries—one half for mechanical industries, the other for food. These branches have had two great arms of public protection and support. It is important to uphold them, for if you neglect to do so you will fail. Congressional legislation has never dealt with the agricultural interests of the nation properly. Not because there was any disposition to do so, but because of the false idea of State rights preventing the nation from building great thoroughfares across the States. Now, since the war, and the States rights idea investigated, it has been found that those State rights are usurpations, and the States have no authority over State commer

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph, liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

OUR CANDIDATE.

Hon. Henry W. Williams.

[From the Pittsburgh Post, June 28.]

WORTHY CANDIDATES.

"The nomination of Henry W. Williams as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, is a good one. He was the best man named before the Republican Convention, and possesses legal and moral qualifications for the responsible position to which he has been nominated. Both parties have now presented their candidates. An important duty has been faithfully discharged by the respective conventions. The campaign may now be conducted without personal aspersions, and decided upon the principles of the two great parties. This is as it should be."

[From the Pittsburgh Post, August 26.]

If the notice of Judge Williams's nomination which appeared in the "*Post*" at the time, and now kept standing at the head of the Republican papers, is intended as a rebuke for any supposed inconsistency since, it fails in its purpose. We have nothing to take back or modify. Of Judge Williams's private or legal reputation we have nothing but words of praise, and however it may suit some pugnacious and heady politicians, we cannot bring ourselves to view personal assaults as either wise or politic. The Democracy plants itself upon principle and deals with facts, and discusses the public and official acts of candidates.

THE *Independent* is grieved to say that Gen. GRANT "appears to have become the cats-paw of the President." It was some such grief as this that nearly broke the *Independent's* heart because Mr. STANTON did not resign when Mr. JOHNSON began to swing.

THE *Tribune*, although up to this time has "not been of those who see no safety for the country except on the impeachment of the President," admits now that "it is useless to deny that Mr. JOHNSON is doing his best to change public sentiment, and that many prominent men are now earnestly in favor of his removal who were a month ago as strenuously opposed to it."

THE President continues to withhold from the public Gen. GRANT's letter protesting against the removal of Mr. STANTON. Although marked "private," that injunction has been removed by Gen. GRANT. There must be some particular reasons, therefore, why it is withheld. Rumor assigns as the reason that it would elevate Gen. GRANT still higher in public estimation as a statesman and faithful public servant—and that is reason enough for ANDREW JOHNSON.

THE Missouri *Democrat*, the most Radical journal printed in a region where the Republicans are the most Radical of any in the country, has come to the following conclusion about General GRANT's letter:

General Grant's letter is most gratifying because it leaves no room for doubt as to his position in regard to the President's course, and the Congressional plan of reconstruction. Even the most hopeful of the reader or listener could not get a vacuous idea of finding an ally in the General of the army. The country owes him thanks for his emphatic protest, expressing as it does the feeling of loyal citizens and people, and in view of that can more readily excuse his action in accepting the office from which Mr. Stanton was illegally removed, and permitting the President to use his influence in the name to break the tor e of an act otherwise unspeakably odious.

THE *Tribune* is delighted with the opportunity to say that the *Herald* is "dumbfounded" by the light that General GRANT's letter sheds upon the situation. We had defined its position as "up a stump," which we believe means about the same thing. The *Herald* has taken many as short a turn before, but its flanking tactics and the General's don't agree, and consequently it finds itself within the enemy's lines, where Gen. GRANT never was and never will be. Had the *Herald* been in the General's confidence, as much as it has been for a week in the President's, it might have had one less notch on the score of its many turnings.

THE high value of the *Herald's* counsels to the President, who has recently taken that stable journal into his confidence and power, may be estimated by samples. The new organ, as its first tribute, advises the President to issue a universal amnesty proclamation, embracing all rebels, of every degree, and argues that this will effectually head off the Radical District Commanders, and oblige them to admit to registration and suffrage all rebels who may claim the right. How effective this plan may be, and how shrewd and sharp is the proposition of it, may be estimated on reading the seventh section of the Supplementary Reconstruction law, as follows:

"No person shall at any time be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing, which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him from registration or voting.

MR. GREELEY COMES TO THE RESCUE.

Mr. GREELEY has come to the rescue of the *Tribune*. Affecting to despise the newspapers to which it elegantly and in the sweetest temper imaginable applies the epithet "insectiverous," it concedes that it has been so deeply stung by them that it feels compelled to take to cover. It is the poor privilege of the criticised to affect to despise the critics whom it cannot stand. The *Tribune* is entitled, therefore, to call the newspapers which have driven it from its damaging position concerning General GRANT, "insectiverous," or by whatever name will appease it most. Our business is with the fact—in a certain sense gratifying, because it illustrates the power of truth—that the *Tribune* has found its position concerning Gen. GRANT and his public acts utterly untenable, and has been compelled to start, though at an immense distance in the rear, in the direction of an overwhelming public sentiment. Considering that for nearly two weeks the *Tribune*, under the guidance of inexperienced heads, has been rushing wildly in an opposite direction, it has already, under the energetic exertions of Mr. GREELEY, who has come to its rescue, made good progress in the right direction. For instance, on Wednesday, three days after the GRANT-JOHNSON correspondence, it had the courage to say—or rather it could not longer resist saying—"we heartily agree that the letter does Gen. GRANT timely and essential service," but it added that it hoped to hear very soon that he had gone out of the War Department "at his own request." The next day the *Tribune* felt constrained to go farther, and make a confession, which we trust proved good for its soul, thus: "We certainly had no desire to do him (Gen. GRANT) injustice." The *Tribune* was doing only what his best friend would do, and with charming humility expresses the belief that it "deserves the credit of inducing Gen. GRANT to define his position." In this, the *Tribune* is like the Irishman who belabored his wife with a cudgel just to let her know how much he loved her. But one in the position of the *Tribune* should be suffered to make almost any defense, so long as he feels the humiliation to which his acts have brought him. Having protested that its belaboring of GRANT was only proof of its unbounded affection and confidence, the *Tribune* goes further and says:

"We like Gen. Grant's letter about Sheridan. We honor him for having written it. We want Grant to be with us, so cheerfully with us that we can lean upon his strong right arm. We believe his heart is right; but he has himself to dread more than any other influences."

Although only the day before the *Tribune* hoped Gen. GRANT would get out of the War Department as speedily as possible, during the night it had a revelation which resulted in conversion, for in the number following it protests against the General's going out and "trusts he may remain there for the present for economy's sake." Indeed, so happy after all is the *Tribune* that Gen. GRANT did succeed STANTON, that it goes on to explain why his presence is essential to the welfare of the country, and we quote the language just to let the reader know how fast the *Tribune* can progress when it once gets started. Here is what it says, a protest as earnest against GRANT's removal from the War Department as GRANT's protest to the President against the removal of SHERIDAN. Read:

"The first in time of the rats just before they leave the sinking ship is to get into the pantry and gorge themselves. We have such a phenomenon in Washington now. The Administration rats have figured out that five hundred and fifty-five days of forcible, exceeding impeachment chances, which, to say the least, are not as bad now as when Congress adjourned. If they were even sure of five hundred and fifty-five days, it would be well enough, but they are not very certain of more than a hundred. So they assail the Treasury with vindictive and hungry earnestness. Uncle Sam's oaken chest was never so persistently gnawed. They have clustered around it, over it, up the sides, across the ends, along the top, laying a very belt, stave and lock. They have snapped at Mr. McCulloch with venomous courage. If they could drive him away the box would be easy prey; but the attacks of his cudgel are too severe, and rats have whackable backs. *General Grant is as bad as the Wise Office. The Indian Bureau, the office claims, the soldiers' bounty claims—the claims for everything but board wages. Mr. Grant sees! Such ills are innumerable; and in the rats' game, cool scratch, and bite, and snarl at the dozing Secretary.*"

We think the reader will agree with us that the *Tribune* is in a hopeful way, and be inclined to sympathize with Mr. GREELEY on account of the horrible botch the inexperienced hands, in which the *Tribune* is sometimes left, have for the past few days made of things.

A GRAVE QUESTION.

In the party discussions of the present time, some of the most exciting positions have been taken by the Democratic oracles. They are put forth as a sort of experiment, to see how they will take with the people in their speculative form, that some estimate may be made of the substantial capital they will furnish in the elections of next year. In this way is introduced the financial question and the extraordinary plan for getting rid of the National Debt, the invention of which is attributed to Mr. PENDLETON by some, and by others to Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, and which is greeted with favor only by the lower strata of the Democratic party as yet. The plan, stripped of all the sophistries that surround and becloud it, is, that indebtedness should be extinguished by promises to pay, with this condition discrediting the latter, viz: that they are to be given without any intention to fulfill them.

But this sort of speculative and fancy financiering of the great Democratic oracles, is brought into disrepute, by the fact that in the only States which are controlled by the bogus Democracy—in Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware, where they have, in order to get the control, been obliged to hitch teams with the rebel elements, more numerous than themselves, the strong tendency is to increase the public debt, instead of diminishing and paying it by honest means, according to the Republican idea. They are clamorous to have the people taxed, to the amount of hundreds of millions, to pay for their slaves. In Tennessee the slave party would like to add some hundreds of millions more, if not headed off by a Republican majority in the State. And all through the South, claims on the Union Government are carefully put on file, to be presented when their Democratic friends shall be able to help them into the Treasury. According to the views entertained by Democrats and rebels in common, there should be pay for the slaves emancipated to suppress the rebellion, and pay for the damages that the Southern people brought on themselves by the rebellion.

The policy and purpose of the Republican Union people is, to pay the just and honest debts of the Government as fast as it can be done. The past affords proof of this. Two hundred and fifty millions have already been paid, and the credit of the nation stands higher than it did three years ago, in consequence. On the other hand, were the Government, by any possibility, to fall into the hands of the Democracy, the national debt would, in the ways alluded to, be immeasurably increased, taxation would be proportionately heavier, and ultimate payment rendered next to impossible. This is not fancy. The menacing attitude of the President has already affected the financial status, as seen in the increased price of gold. It is because his policy and movements are understood to be playing into the hands of the amalgamation party, to be formed of Democrats and Secessionists. On the other hand, the complete reconstruction, according to the laws of Congress and the wishes of the loyal people, would retain the public debt within definite and gradually diminishing limits till it was all honestly paid.

In the coming elections every man's vote, therefore, will not only tell whom he wishes to have for Judge, Senator, Legislators, &c., but will also indicate his will, with reference to the financial and other matters, to be more directly involved in the election of next year.

AMERICAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

We congratulate our readers and the entire nation upon the information we have received by the last steamer, which makes the construction of the American Central Railroad a fixed fact. We clip the following from the "*Anglo-American Times*," published in London, August 17:

Messrs. Bellot des Minieres Brothers & Co., of Gresham House, London, the well-known Public Works contractors, have succeeded in raising £1,-650,000 towards the construction of the American Central Railway. This, besides other financial arrangements in regard to the share and bond capital of the line, secures a good basis for the completion of the road through the States of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. In the face of difficulties since insurmountable this great contracting house may be congratulated on the success attending their efforts. The great energy and perseverance displayed in such commercial name would of themselves have been sufficient under the present unparalleled depression.

We called the attention of our readers to this important enterprise, in our issue of the 24th inst., and will only now add, our city and State have a deep interest in the early and rapid construction of this great through back-bone line of the continent. Our European friends are displaying great wisdom and forecast in contributing from their abundance to this eminently deserving enterprise. We are fully convinced, from what we know and from all the information we have been able to gather touching this route, that there is no line of railroad in America or Europe that traverses so continuously rich and productive country as the American Central with its entire length of 585 miles. Let its projectors build and equip a first-class substantial road, upon a fair honest cash basis, and its proprietors may rely upon their investment as being remunerative, and permanent as any other between the Atlantic and Pacific.

FOR a week the *Tribune* has been lampooning Grant for becoming the instrument, as it alleges, of turning Stanton out of office. The sincerity of its tears over the Secretary may be inferred from the following, which appeared in a *Tribune* editorial only a few weeks ago:

We credit them. Mr. Stanton belongs to the class that rarely die, and never resign. As to his political sympathies, they may be expressed by saying, that there are three parties in the country now—the Democrats, the Republicans and Mr. Stanton.

THE income return of Mr. Weed shows him to be worth about three-quarters of a million of dollars. This is the figure at which he puts the fortune of Chief Justice Chase, and which he said was acquired by the corrupt use of his office. It is suggested that some how or other the Editor mistook the case and described himself.

IT is unmanly, it is little less than mean, for the Democrats to be fishing for help from the seceded States, when they failed to give them even the help they promised in their secession. This is the view of the case, at least, which is taken by some of the more rebellious and "honorable" of the Southern press.

THE New York *Sun* argues that the explanation to the course Mr. Johnson is pursuing is that he deliberately courts impeachment, in the belief that it will give him a chance of becoming the candidate of the "Conservatives" for the Presidency. The cry that the Radicals were overturning the Government would be relied on to rally the Conservatives of all sorts. The *Sun* proceeds to the climax thus: "This cry would have a tendency to alarm the nervous voters, and to raise the whole Conservative strength in support of the political martyr. It would be potent enough to destroy the small Radical majorities in close States like New York and Pennsylvania, and thus give a fair chance for the election of Mr. Johnson by the vote of those close States together with the Southern vote."

THE money article of the New York *Commercial*, of Wednesday, says:—The opinion here is that breadstuffs range at much higher prices than the large crops justify, and purchases are consequently confined to the requirements for current consumption. Advices from the West indicate that there is likely to be less disposition than during late seasons to hold grain for unreasonable prices; and it is anticipated that, when the prospects of the foreign demand are more definitely developed, every means of transportation to the East will be crowded with produce. This prospect justifies the anticipation of a closer money market ere long.

THE total receipts of the Baltimore Schutzen festival were nearly thirty thousand dollars, and the clear profits twenty thousand.

FROM MINNESOTA.

The Beautiful City of Minneapolis---The Immensity of its Water Power---Profits of the Lumber Trade---General Washburne's Grist Mill---The National Horse Fair---The Presidential Question.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

MINNEAPOLIS, August 24, 1867.

Ten years ago this place, because of the beauty of its location and the immensity of its water power, began to attract the attention of travelers and capitalists. Its population at that time was easily enumerated, and the vast plain which spreads out to the West and North and constituted the town site, was then only here and there dotted with a settler's shanty; the Great Falls of St. Anthony presented one of the grandest sights to be seen in the country—in its wonderful waste of water power—then unimproved. Ten years have wrought a great change. Now we find a beautiful new city with a population of 8,000 or 9,000 inhabitants. The dwellings are of frame and of tasteful architecture, some of them very elegant, indeed, and all handsomely painted and presenting a tidy and pleasing appearance, giving evidence of thrift and contentment on the part of the owners.

The Minneapolis Water Company have erected, at a vast expense, a substantial dam from the Western shore to the Island, which has been improved by private parties, who rent water power from the Company. There are some eight or ten large saw mills, producing many million feet of lumber per year. One young gentleman, an owner of one of those saw mills, returns an income for 1866 of $74,000, arising from the profits of the lumber business. Gen. C. C. Washburne has just completed, at a cost of $100,000, one of the finest grist mills in the country, running eleven pairs of the largest and best French burs, and capable of producing eight hundred barrels of flour in twenty-four hours. There are eight other large flouring mills, all constructed from the massive rocks which have composed a part of the bed of the river. Gen. Washburne leased his mill to a successful milling company for five years at $10,000 per year. There are two fine woolen factories in operation—manufacturing cloths, cassimeres, satinets, flannels, &c., &c. Bucket and pail factories, engine and machine shops, door and window sash factories, &c., but there is still more power remaining unoccupied than is required to propel all the machinery at Lawrence and Lowell.

No one can visit this beautiful town without being impressed with its wonderful advantages, and the intelligence and enterprise of its citizens, who are mostly from the New England States. There are also many wealthy families from other sections of the country, who have come here to make themselves beautiful homes, and to enjoy the salubrity of the climate. It is said that the population of Minneapolis doubled in 1866, but the products for this year are somewhat injured by the immense loss of logs caused by the late freshets carrying away the tons of the saw mills, which contained over fifty million feet of logs.

For three days the National Horse Fair has been in operation—much to the detriment of the fair fame of this thrifty town. A prominent citizen who had lived here for an existence of a year, without ever having witnessed a horse race, upon his return from the National Horse Fair, declared that "the felt disgusted, ashamed and humiliated," and well might he so express himself. A collection of the most fast and known gamblers, loafers, thieves, with some innocent sight-seers, should disgust almost any decent one, whose example should always be exerted to elevate the tone of public morals. Horse-racing never did, nor never will do this—its tendency is evil, and that continually; "disgusting, shameful, humiliating." Well said, my excellent friend Dix.

As I pass along on the steamers and cars, I keep my ears open to hear what intelligent gentlemen say upon political subjects—Johnson, Congress, Reconstruction, Presidential candidates, &c. In this Northwestern World, the Presidency is becoming a topic, and I was much pleased to find that Mr. Stanton has many warm friends and admirers among leading politicians, and the recent action of the President is having the good effect to cause men to recall to recollection the past services of Mr. Stanton, and the unprecedented abuse he has heaped after a series of bad years, has put everything into too good a humor to listen to agitators.

—It appears from a letter of the Florence correspondent of the *Daily News*, that there is no fear of the movements of Garibaldi disturbing the peace of Italy. This letter is dated the 15th instant, so that the information it conveys is the most recent. Addressing some operatives a few weeks ago, Garibaldi professed himself ready to wait till the treaties could be torn up, and Rome could be taken without the shedding of blood. He gave vent to the sentiment, "Death to none, but life to the cause."

—Dr. Raimbert, a French physician, practices a new method of introducing medicine in the animal economy, viz: by the nostrils. He has done so with morphine, which, it seems, introduced in that way, will cure violent headaches.

—About the *Juliet* of Mdlle. Adelina Patti, says the London *Times*, we have only to restate our conviction that a more ideal embodiment of one of Shakespeare's poetic creations has not been witnessed by the present generation of playgoers.

—General Thomas has returned to Louisville in improved health. His early departure for New Orleans is expected.

—The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, husband of the Princess of Cambridge, is a notorious gambler. He has squandered at the gaming table almost the whole fortune left him by his father, has contracted very heavy debts, and lives now principally on the pension which his wife receives from the English treasury.

—It is a curious fact that since Victor Hugo moved to Guernsey the value of property on the island has more than doubled. The inhabitants of Jersey are furious because all the tourists visit Guernsey and pay no attention at all to Jersey. This is a just retribution for the folly which the Jerseymen committed in requesting the English Governor, in 1855, to banish the French refugees from the island.

WINNEMORE, who was executed in Philadelphia on Thursday last, was a Spiritualist. At an interview with him on the day before the execution, he said that one of the first things he would do after death would be to appear at and at the bedside of District Attorney Wm. B. Mann, and, to use his own words, he said, in a chuckling manner: "I'll bet I'll make him pull the bed clothes over his head." He also asserted that after his execution he would make great trouble in Philadelphia by appearing before different parties, some of whom were newspaper men, in the spirit, and he eagerly looked forward to the moment when his spirit would be disenthralled from his body, and he could carry out the plans he had laid for his action in the spirit world.

THE Boston *Post* supports Secretary McCulloch with energy. It says: The illicit distillers, the men guilty of frauds in petroleum and tobacco and other things,—these are the inspiration of such charges as we have recently heard so much about, and their open dissatisfaction at the movement which has put Secretary McCulloch in but a certification of his unbending honesty. The rogues always indorse a character for integrity by writing a statement of their hatred of it across its back.

PERSONAL.

—Kossuth has refused to take his seat for Waitzen in the Hungarian Diet, and promises to make his reasons known to the world in a manifesto shortly to be published. At present, however, Kossuth is powerless, confidence in Deak and Andrassy is unabated in Hungary, and the unprecedented abuse he has heaped after a series of bad years, has put everything into too good a humor to listen to agitators.

—It appears from a letter of the Florence correspondent of the *Daily News*, that there is no fear of the movements of Garibaldi disturbing the peace of Italy. This letter is dated the 15th instant, so that the information it conveys is the most recent. Addressing some operatives a few weeks ago, Garibaldi professed himself ready to wait till the treaties could be torn up, and Rome could be taken without the shedding of blood. He gave vent to the sentiment, "Death to none, but life to the cause."

—Dr. Raimbert, a French physician, practices a new method of introducing medicine in the animal economy, viz: by the nostrils. He has done so with morphine, which, it seems, introduced in that way, will cure violent headaches.

—About the *Juliet* of Mdlle. Adelina Patti, says the London *Times*, we have only to restate our conviction that a more ideal embodiment of one of Shakespeare's poetic creations has not been witnessed by the present generation of playgoers.

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GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

James Stephens, the late Head-Centre, is still residing in Paris in seemingly distressed circumstances; he is engaged in writing a history of his connection with the Fenian plot, and hopes to prove satisfactorily that he made no improper use of the funds of the society.

A Salt Lake letter, dated August 16th, announces that consequent upon the finding of a piece of quartz in Parley's park, about twenty-five miles east of the capital, another gold excitement had arisen. It was soon discovered, however, that the quartz was mixed granite and contained not an atom of precious metal. Great hopes were entertained of the productiveness of the Sweet water mines, which were abandoned some weeks ago, in consequence of an attack of the Indians upon the miners, but which were then being developed by parties of adventurers. Theatrical affairs were prospering.

It is the Memphis and Ohio, and not the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, that Gov. Brownlow has taken possession of on behalf of the State of Tennessee as first mortgagee. The Company, among some few others, failed to provide their quota of July interest on the bonds of the State advanced for the construction of the road. Gov. Brownlow has acted with decision and promptness in all such cases of default, and the State has possession of the roads and their equipment as security for $13,000 per mile; the average cost of building and equipping having been over $30,000 a mile.

In the city of Davenport, Iowa, there is invested in various kinds of manufacturing the sum of $1,538,200, producing annually articles to the value of $2,284,500. The number of hands employed is 1,300, to whom is paid weekly the aggregate sum of $13,984.

The Grand Jury at Nashville have indicted over a thousand persons for drinking beer on Sunday. The Germans are indignant.

Jacob Adams, Sr., Treasurer of Morgan county, Indiana, is a defaulter to that county in the sum of $15,000. Suit has been commenced by the county against his securities for that amount. Mr. Adams is over sixty years of age, and has heretofore sustained a good character. He has served four years as Treasurer.

An Omaha despatch, dated the 29th, says: Reliable information, received from Montana, says that Captains Weston and Hodges were killed by the Indians on the Stillwater about the 10th. The Indians also attacked Fort Smith on the 11th, but were repulsed with a loss of fifty killed. Immense swarms of grasshoppers passed over this city yesterday. No damage was done as far as heard from.

The self-willed daughter of a respected citizen of Cincinnati ran away from home a few days since, and was finally found by a policeman in a low den of infamy, back of Fourth street. She declared she would not return home, because she was of age and could do as she pleased, and her father and brother were obliged to force her into a hack in order to take her home.

The new railroad from Cincinnati to Louisville is under rapid headway, and will be completed in eighteen months.

NO MORE SORE FEET.

Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, Corns, Corns Bunions, Bunions, Bunions,

PETERSON'S

CORN AND BUNION OINTMENT

Is not only a relief, but a radical cure for those pests of the feet. Mr. J. A. Myers, of the Mansion Clothing Goods Monument, says Peterson's Ointment removed the pain almost immediately, and ultimately removed the corns from his feet.

Try it and Belief is certain.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by

MCCLEAN & MCKINNAN, Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE,

Regulates and tones the Stomach and Digestive Organs.

Is a sovereign remedy for all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure

Cures Fever and Ague. Let those afflicted with this dreadful disease

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure

Cures instantaneously. Those who do not have to wait a week to see its effects.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure

Is the greatest appetizer ever known—it not only creates but satisfies appetite, and enables you to easily digest your food.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure

Is recommended and used by all physicians.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure

Is an invaluable remedy for the weak, debilitated and in a low state of normal action.

Sold by Druggists generally. Depot for Pittsburgh, No. 84 Market street.

North Carolina Tar on hand at Low Rates.

WM. HAMILTON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

Wholesale and Retail

AT

ERWIN, M'CONNELL & CO'S

178 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

NEW PRINTS AND GINGHAMS,
CHECKS, TICKINGS,
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLINS,
TABLE LINENS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
CASSIMERES, LADIES' CLOTH,
RED, WHITE AND YELLOW FLANNELS,
BARD COUNTRY FLANNELS,
PLAIN SCARLET OPERA FLANNELS,
COUNTRY BLANKETS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
CORSETS, SHIRT FRONTS,
IRISH LINENS,
KID GLOVES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY, &c., &c.,

At Prices as Low as any,

AT

ERWIN, M'CONNELL & CO'S

178 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY.

PEACE HATH ITS VICTORIES.

To prevent or conquer disease is a great achievement, and as surely as bullet and bayonet will destroy, so surely will

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,

The great FAMILY MEDICINE AND HOUSEHOLD REMEDY, preserve and prolong life. This is the most trying period of the year. The standard of the strongest yields more or less to the consuming temperature of midsummer. Vigor oozes from every pore. The strength of men passes away in invisible vapor, and weaker woman becomes relaxed and nerveless. It is to prevent the evil consequences to which an unbraced, depleted, debilitated organization is liable, that they are recommended to the AMERICAN PEOPLE, for both sexes. Old people die of exhaustion every day, who might have kept themselves lively for years to come, by an occasional touch of this powerful and harmless vegetable stomachic. Nine-tenths of the community, rich as well as poor, work continually. If their hands are unemployed their brain are busy, and head work is as depressing to the vital energies as muscular toil. But tone the system and the wear and tear of business life will be comparatively unfelt, even in the most oppressive weather. No langour will be experienced, for as fast as the vital forces are expended, they will be revitalized and renewed by this healthful restorative. As a promoter invigorant it is indispensable to young and old.

Sold by all Respectable Druggists.

Branch House, 26 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH.

FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON,

tyths MANAGERS.

NEW GOODS RECEIVED.

HANDSOME BARD FRENCH POPLINS.
HANDSOME BARD TOIL DE VENICE.
RICH STRIPED POPLINS & VELOURS.
PLAIN POPLINS & EMPRESS CLOTHS.
CHINTZES, &c., &c.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH STREET.

BRICK.

THE CHARTIERS VALLEY

BRICK COMPANY

Are now prepared to furnish BRICK in small or large quantities at a REDUCED PRICE. A large stock always on hand at their Yard, corner of Try and Fourth streets, and near David Steen's Coal Yard.

S. Y. KENNEDY, Agent.

TEACHERS WANTED.

The School Board of Mifflin Township wish to employ Thirteen Teachers. Schools to open on the 1st Monday of September. Length of Term, Five Months. Wages $45 for all who have No. 1 Certificates, and $40 for No. 2. Apply to DR. BLACKBURN, near the Six Mile Ferry.

JAMES MEANS, Jr., Sec'y.

A Suggestion.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The news from Washington is alarming. Congress, although warned by Mr. Sumner that the rebels thought he had a new draft on the White House, and that they ought either to impeach the President or encamp in the capitol grounds to watch and head off his movements, adjourned and went home, one to his farm, another to his merchandise, delivering up the North and South, Sheridan and Sickles, into the hands of this unscrupulous man to be dealt with as he pleases for three long months, every day of which is a year! If the President goes on in the way he has recently begun, we shall be involved in another civil war before we know what we are about. Congress is in session. The constitutional power that can call Congress together except the President himself. But as "*salus populi suprema lex*" is a truthful maxim of constitutional law,—as Mr. Lincoln, on several occasions, with the approval of the loyal people, to save the *spirit* of the Constitution had to violate the *letter*, why might not Grant, whose whole heart is in the right place, as General of the armies of the United States, should things continue to progress in this way, sound the tocsin of alarm in the ears of the People, and in their name take the responsibility of calling Congress together! Many a man with more evidence of sanity than Mr. Johnson exhibits has been put into an insane hospital. Yours, A. B. B.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA

State Agricultural Society

WILL HOLD ITS EXHIBITION

AT PITTSBURGH,

TUESDAY, Sept. 24th,

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25th,

THURSDAY, Sept. 26th,

FRIDAY, Sept. 27th.

AN OFFICE IS OPEN AT

No. 10 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh.

Catalogues of Premiums can be obtained upon application there.

The Entry Books must close on MONDAY EVENING, September 23d, on use in special cases, to be determined by the Committee. For purpose of entering, the office will be open until 11 o'clock on the night of that day.

All pedigrees of stock must be handed into the office of the secretary ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 20 th.

All persons, EXHIBITORS, who desire offering stock or articles for sale, must notify the Secretary ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 20th.

Hay and Straw will be furnished FREE; all other feed at current market rates. Water in full supply.

The regulations will in all cases be closely adhered to. The Exhibition will open on

Tuesday, Sept. 24, at Noon.

Single admission 25 cents; membership One Dollar, with four admission tickets; life membership Ten Dollars; carriages, horses and driver 75 cents; passengers 25 cents; single horse and rider 50 cents; supplied after 25 cents.

Premiums will be paid as soon as the Secretary can prepare the awards for the Treasurer, but not before FRIDAY, September 27th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Efficient police and guard, both for day and night, for the protection of all articles on exhibition, has been provided.

A. BOYD HAMILTON,

PRESIDENT.

A. B. LONGAKER, Secretary.

Office of the State Agricultural Society, Harrisburg, September 2, 1867. d

NEW BOOKS.

Queen Victoria's Memoirs of the Prince Consort, $2 00; History of Co operative Stores—paper 50c; cloth, $1 00; Pompeii, its History, Buildings and Antiquities. By Thomas H. Dyer, of St. Andrew's University, $6 00. Sound—A Course of Lectures by John Tyndall, $3 25. Stowe's History of the Books of the Bible, $1 00; Hanna's Ready Reckoner, or Log Inn's for the measurement of Timber, 50c; Lives of the Last of the Barons. By Bulwer; Globe edition, $1 50. David Copperfield, Globe edition, $1 50. Mrs. Ellis' Practical Housekeeper, illustrated, $4 00; La Lyre Française. By Gustave Masson, $1 75. Appleton's Horse Act for 1867, $1 00; Burnett's Progress of Doctrine in the New Testament, $1 50; The Rebel Chief, by Dr. Drake, Argyle chorge edition, $4 50; Wool Gathering. By Gail Hamilton, $2 00.

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,

93 WOOD STREET.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

A few avaricious and unprincipled Flour Dealers in and around Pittsburgh, are now purchasing second-hand sacks, with or without brand upon them, to them with an inferior quality, and selling it as our Flour. Finding it difficult to procure the quantity of second-hand sacks required, we have employed a maker here to make and print a lot for them.

To prevent fraud, we will have our brand upon our sacks, and sealing them with a printed label, with our name, address and manufactory.

As we keep a register of the Flour made each day, and the number of sacks used, we are at all times enabled to know the quality of Flour made.

Look out for Short Weights.

Some of the dealers who are filling the sacks are putting in short weights, some cases equal to twenty pounds per barrel, making fully one dollar per barrel to the purchaser.

A REWARD OF $50

Will be paid for information that will lead to the detection of any person or persons who are guilty of this fraudulent business.

R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.,

Allegheny, August 21, 1867.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Be it known that I, JOSIAH W. ELLIS, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and improved machine for making nails, which machine is for the purpose of forging nails, and I hereby declare that the following is a full description of the same and thereof:

I take a "shoom," or bar of wrought iron, previously brought to a welding heat, and while in that condition place it in a properly constructed flask or die, and compress the same by means of a punch between the two. Into this space I pour molten steel, which is allowed to cool, and the nail is then ready for use superior to that brought about by any other means. As soon as the nail is thus formed it is allowed to cool to bear removal from the mould. I claim the above described method of forging nails, whether the same be done by rolling or hammering, as the case may require.

I claim the herein described method of forming a nail Steel Surface on bars or sheet of wrought iron.

Witnesses: JOSIAH W. ELLIS.

W. WILLIAMS, JR.,
JOHN MCKENNA.

The above is an exact copy of the specification and claim as I am requested to me by the United States, Solicitor of Patents, and I do not know of any invention without permission, am hereby is titled to the said invention, or they will be liable to the law.

JOSIAH W. ELLIS.

No. 74 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

August 28th, 1867. 3

FURTHER SILVER DISCOVERIES

IN WEST VIRGINIA.

During the space of a year past the PITTSBURGH EXPLORING, DEVELOPING and MINING COMPANY, in Nicholas county, West Virginia, operations so far have been crowned with signal success. They have three of the richest veins of Silver, Lead and Copper ever discovered in the State, and have discovered a third one hundred and fifteen feet in depth, which is the richest of the three. Encouraged by their success, commenced operations in different places on the property, which is the largest in extent. In order to avoid the suspicion that silver was not to be found, we put into the mouth of a shaft, and also one of the Pomeroy Companies, took all the rock that was thrown out, and had it assayed, and the result of the investigation was that evidence was found of silver in every ton of rock that came out, and was thrown into the shafts, and that silver ore has been found in the shafts, and that silver ore has been found in the shafts, and that silver ore has been found in

The Daily Commercial

MY CROSS.

BY NOEL C. E. S. PARKEL.

Is not heavy, oncoming woe,
Seeming to crown with hopeless, crushing weight,
All joy or comfort in the gathering gloom,
A heart bereaved, a household desolate.

Is not sickness with her withering hand,
Weeping no low upon a couch of pain;
Singing each morning for weary night,
At night, for weary day to come again.

Is not poverty, with chilling blast,
The shaken crazy, the hunger wasted form;
The dear one perishing for lack of bread,
With no shelter from the winter's storm.

Is not slander, with her evil tongue;
'Tis no "presumptuous sin" against my God;
Is not reputation lost, or friends betrayed;
That suckle is not my cross I thank thee, Lord.

Is a daily cross of petty cares,
Of little duties pressing on my heart,
Of little troubles harsh to reconcile,
Of inward struggles, overcome in part.

Cares are weary in their daily rounds,
My heart is weary of its daily care,
Yet joyful nature often doth rebel;
I pray for grace my daily cross to bear.

Is not heavy, Lord, yet oft I pine;
It is not heavy, but 'tis ever here;
Day and night each hour my cross I bear,
I dare not lay it down. Thou laidst it there.

Could not lay it down. I only ask
That taking up my daily cross, I may
Follow my Master, humbly, step by step,
Through clouds and darkness into perfect day.

GERMANY.

Cost of Living---Manufactures---American Stocks.

Rev. Dr. Bellows writes from Germany to the *Liberal Christian* of New York:

"Mechanics' wages are about fifty cents per day. In Frankfort an income of $4,000 enables a man to live handsomely and keep his carriage and horses, a thing not justifiable on less than three or four times that amount in any commercial city in America.

"There are considerable woollen factories, and indeed factories of all kinds in this region. German rivers are commonly small and with little fall of water, where a feeble water-power, which might answer four months out of the year, exists, it is not economical on the whole to use it. All the mills, therefore, are run by steam. I met yesterday the hands from a mill returning two or three miles to the villages where they lived from their daily work. It is plain that the science and the cheap labor of the continent, especially in Belgium and Germany, are going to give England a very serious rivalry in textile and iron manufactures. Coal and iron lying by the existing railroad systems are now brought very closely together, and it is found more economical to carry them both to the labor, than to bring labor to them. Some English capitalists are erecting iron works in Germany to save themselves from the ruinous competition of her cheap labor.

"There is one thing about English manufacturing capital which deserves special commendation. It depends upon increase of skill and adaptation to circumstances to secure its returns, and does not expect that the Government will fly to its rescue with an extravagant tariff the moment it discovers a miscalculation in its plan. In America, every petty local interest or private manufacture, the moment it finds its ill-chosen business incapable of contending with the competition of countries favored by cheaper labor and better skill, hurries to Congress and demands a protection which costs the nation perhaps a million or two of dollars in enhanced prices for the encouragement of a branch of manufacture which may not have half a million of capital engaged in it in the whole country. This is most unjust and oppressive, and ought to be frowned on by the common sense of the people. If we cannot practice an economy and a skill, such as all other countries have to use in sustaining a fair competition with their neighbors, our manufacturing interests will suffer, and ought to suffer, when they undertake branches of business to which our climate and circumstances are wholly unadapted. * * *

"Americans have a great natural aptitude for ingenious machinery, for skilful labor, for economy in production, and for intelligent industry. We ought to encourage and to depend far more than we do upon this resource, but our recent legislation is positively discouraging this quality, and foreign industry looks with a smiling self-congratulation upon the folly which is undermining our progress and improvement, by accustoming our manufacturers to artificial protection, while it debilitates skill, prudence and economy in production.

"The American Government stocks are in large and increasing demand in Germany, and they are purchased not on speculation, but for investment. The area over which they are rapidly spreading is already very large. Orders come in to the Frankfort Bourse every day, and not only from all parts of Germany and Switzerland, but from Austria, Hungary, and even Moldavia. In short, they seem the favorite security at this time. The general estimate of the Frankfort bankers, of the amount of these stocks now held on the continent, is not less than five hundred millions. So scarce are they that a demand for two hundred thousand a day would raise the market price of them. Probably if they should rise to ninety per cent. some would be sent back to America. The amount of them is pretty accurately known by the number of coupons sent to Frankfort, the moneyed centre of American securities, for collection."

The Spirit Tax.

If the statements of the *World* respecting the operations of the Revenue Board established in that city by the Secretary of the Treasury be authentic, considerable actual progress has at last been made in enforcing the spirit tax, which was so generally regarded as a thing of impossible execution. This board commenced its operations July 1, and the following statement will show what the revenue collected each month was before and after that date:

June	$ 51,336
July	131,810
August (estimated)	177,000

According to the best estimates, the additional revenue gained by the government in New York city alone, from spirits, etc., will be not less than $1,500,000, and may reach $2,500,000. A similar revenue board has been established in Philadelphia, and with corresponding good results.

A COTEMPORARY says: "We took a new reporter on trial yesterday. He went out to hunt items, and after being away all day, returned with the following, which he said was the best he could do: 'Yesterday we saw a sight which froze our muscles with horror. A hackman driving down Congress street at a rapid pace, and one very near running over a nurse and two children. There would have been one of the most heartrending catastrophes ever recorded, had not the nurse, with wonderful forethought, left the children at home before she went out, and providentially stepped into a drug store just before the hack passed. Then, too, the hackman, just before reaching the crossing, thought of something he had forgotten, and turning about drove in the opposite direction. Had it not been for this wonderful concurrence of favorable circumstances, a doting father, a loving mother, and affectionate brothers and sisters, would have been plunged into the deepest woe and most unutterable funeral expenses.' The new reporter will be retained."

NEW YORK OPERA SEASON.—Max Maretzek is out with his programme for the next opera season. But few new names of any account loom up in it, but all the old ones are there. Parepa, Varalta, Hauck, Testa, Baraglia, Antonucci, Orlandini, Bellini, &c. Mrs. Jenny Kempton, Madame Louisa Kapp Young, and Signor Ronconi, are new names. Among the operas promised are "Le Prophete," "Maria di Rohan," and "Otello." Meanwhile, Pike's new Opera House, in Twenty-fourth street near the Eighth avenue, is rapidly approaching completion. Max Strakosch is to inaugurate it about the 1st of October, with Madame Lagrange and Brignoli as the bright particular stars. Bateman's season of French Comic Opera commences on the 23d of September, at the French Theatre, in Fourteenth street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX OR
TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX OR
UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL.
UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL.

A SAFE, CERTAIN AND SPEEDY CURE FOR NEURALGIA AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES.

It is an unfailing remedy in all cases of Facial Neuralgia, often affecting a perfect cure in a single day. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its magic influence. Even the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia and general Nervous derangements of many years' standing, affecting the entire system, are completely and permanently cured by it in a few days, or a few weeks at the utmost. It contains nothing injurious to the most delicate system, and can always be used with perfect safety. It is in constant use by the best physicians, who give it their unanimous and unqualified approval. Sent by mail on receipt of $1 and two postage stamps. Sold everywhere.

TURNER & CO., Sole Proprietors,
cod 140 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—ATROPHY—Succeeding the effete theory adopted by the modern physician in the treatment of the gradual decay of wasting of the human body, Holloway's medicine seize on the direct cause of the disease—the blood. They purify and enrich it—they stimulate and invigorate the exhausted system, by giving life to each tissue, strength to the muscle, energy to the invalid, elasticity to the spirits, and the bloom of health to the pallid cheek. Sold by all druggists.

LUMBER DEALERS.

THOS. H. WENTZ.....JOHN JONES,
J. M. ALBERTSON.....WM. C. PUGH.

HAVING PURCHASED AND REBUILT
ASHTOLA MILLS, near Johnstown
Are prepared to furnish
BUILDING LUMBER
At short notice. We also have on hand a large quantity of Poplar Chair Planks, Cherry and Poplar Boards and Scantling, Worked Spruce Flooring, Fencing Boards, Planing Mills, &c. Orders from the Trade and Builders solicited.
WM. C. PUGH Manager.
Johnstown, Pa.

HOUSEKEEPERS
SAVE YOUR MONEY
By taking your Spoons, Forks, Castors, &c., &c., to No. 3 St. Clair street, second door from the bridge, third floor, and have them replated with silver, and made as good as new, at very little cost. Silversmiths and Platers will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as we pay particular attention to Electro-plating, Electro-Gilding Gold and silver Pin Gilding, &c. Give us a call. J. A. ALLISON. cod

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
WM. HENDERSON.....LESSEE.
M. W. CANNING.....MANAGER.
T. B. HANN.....STAGE MANAGER.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON—FIRST GRAND FAMILY MATINEE. For performance,
LOST IN LONDON.
SATURDAY EVENING, August 31st, will be presented
WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.
To conclude with the popular drama of
NICK OF THE WOODS.
Monday Evening—The favorite Actress Miss Charlotte Thompson.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERAY,
83 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.
Bills pasted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

CARPETS.

BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS.
AT RETAIL.

ALL WOOL INGRAINS
REDUCED 25 CTS. PER YARD.

BRUSSELS CARPETS
REDUCED 25 CTS. PER YARD.

Good White and Red Checked
CHINA MATTING,
REDUCED TO 35 CENTS PER YARD

Heavy Reduction in
LACE CURTAINS,
AND MANY OTHER GOODS.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,
Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor, over Miner's Book Store. cod

ANOTHER REDUCTION.
Large Stock of New Goods just opened at Still Lower Prices.
WHITE CHECKED and FANCY
MATTINGS,
AT NEW YORK COST PRICES.
GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED IN
Ingrain and Common
CARPETS.
Velvets, Brussels, Three Plies, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c., at a great Decline in Price.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Street.

PRICES REDUCED
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings,
Window Shades,
Table Covers,
Piano Covers,
Rugs and Mats,
Stair Rods, &c.
In view of buying our FALL GOODS, we offer our stock at prices to suit the CLOSEST BUYERS. Those needing goods in our line cannot afford to pass us by.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
NO. 21 FIFTH STREET,
(OVER BATES & BELL'S.)

REMOVAL
TO
No. 51 FIFTH ST.
McCALLUM BROS.,
HAVE NOW OPEN,
AT THEIR VERY ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS WAREHOUSE,
A full Line of all New and Desirable Patterns
MEDALLION VELVETS,
VELVETS, BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
MOQUETTE COVERS,
MOSAIC RUGS AND MATS,
OIL BAIZES,
3-PLY AND 2-PLY INGRAINS
AND EVERY VARIETY OF
LOW PRICED CARPETING.
M'CALLUM BROS.,
51 FIFTH STREET.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS.

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS
JAMES P. TANNER
NO. 56 WOOD STREET,
Is in receipt of his LARGE STOCK of desirable
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,
Which he will offer to CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS AT LOW PRICES.
An examination is requested.

MILLINERY GOODS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Bonnets, Hats,
RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS, &c.
OF THE LATEST SPRING STYLES, NOW OPEN.
PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.
R. H. PALMER.
82 WOOD STREET.

RICHARD E. BREED & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
China, Glass, Queensware,
BOHEMIAN AND LAVA
FANCY GOODS,
SILVER PLATED
AND
BRITTANIA WARE,
TABLE CUTLERY,
Tea Trays, &c., &c.
100 Wood Street.

BREECH-LOADING DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS—I have just received a fine assortment of the above Guns, of my own importation, direct from one of the best makers in Europe, which I am selling at much lower rates than they can be purchased from the jobbing houses in New York or Philadelphia.
JAMES BOWN,
136 WOOD STREET.
W8

AUCTION SALES.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO
Wholesale Dry Goods Dealers.
First very large and most attractive Special Package Sale of
Saxony Woven Dress Goods.
JOHN B. MYERS & CO.,
Will sell at Auction on MONDAY, September 2, 1867, at 11 o'clock, at their Salerooms, No. 232 and 234 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia, on a credit of four months, by order of Messrs. SCHNEIDER BROS. of New York,
200 CASES SAXONY WOVEN DRESS GOODS,
Of their own well known manufacture, comprising a most extensive and beautifully assorted selection. It will be to the interest of every Dress Goods Buyer to attend this sale, as it will be, no doubt, the largest and most imposing sale of this class of goods this season in this city.

FOR SALE,
FIXTURES AND LEASE,
OF A LARGE VINEGAR MANUFACTORY,
Having a large and good custom. Also the property now used as a Warehouse, opposite said Factory. Will be sold separate or together, as the purchaser may desire. Terms easy and satisfactory reason given for selling. Inquire at
366 and 367 Lacock Street, Allegheny,
Or corner PENN and HAND STS.

REFINERY FOR SALE.
A Good Oil Refinery,
CAPACITY, 125 BARRELS REFINED OIL PER WEEK.
GOOD TANKAGE, STEAM PUMP, &c.,
All in complete running order, ready to start. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of
JOHNSON & PAINE,
5 AND 7 HANCOCK STREET,
If Office of "Superior Lubric Oil Works."

STOCK SALES.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business FRANCIS G. BAILEY, Jr.
JOHN D. BAILEY.
July 1st, 1867.
JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,
Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,
Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all Kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office 102 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Geo. H. Holtzman
REAL ESTATE, STOCK
AND
Insurance Broker.
Everything connected with the above lines transacted in the most careful manner.
REAL ESTATE,
Bought and Sold.
Titles Examined by competent Attorney
Conveyances Made.
The care of Property as owned, including Insuring, Repairing, Payment of Taxes, Securing of Tenants, Collection of Rents, &c.
Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, &c
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
INSURANCE
On Life or Property obtained in the safest companies.
ALL BUSINESS WILL BE DONE BY ME STRICTLY ON COMMISSION, WITH NO OTHER INTEREST BUT THAT OF THE PARTY EMPLOYING ME.
A residence in Pittsburgh of over 21 years, during most of which time I have had active intercourse with business circles, gives me extraordinary facilities for the transaction of a general brokerage business.
I feel warranted in referring to the Business Community of Pittsburgh generally, as to reliability and qualifications in the lines I propose to operate in.
GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,
76 FIFTH STREET,
(Commercial Buildings), Pittsburgh, Pa.

WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

R. P. GETTY,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 55, N. E. COR. OHIO ST. AND DIAMOND, Allegheny City, Pa.

SIEBERT & BRUNING,
No. 164 Wood, near Sixth street,
IMPORTERS OF
FOREIGN WINES AND LIQUORS,
Old Rye, Etc.,
Which we GUARANTEE PURE, and of the BEST QUALITY, sold at VERY LOW PRICES.
SIEBERT & BRUNING.

S. A. HATCH.....DAN. ABLE,
CHAS. E. MAURICE.....CHAS. M. ELLEARD.
HATCH, MAURICE & CO.,
RECTIFIERS AND DEALERS IN
Foreign & Domestic Liquors
IN BOND AND FREE,
No. 218 Walnut St.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
We have a United States Bonded Warehouse, and solicit shipments.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE!
FURNITURE!
FURNITURE!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
LEMON & WEISE,
118 FOURTH STREET.
Parlor, Drawing Room, Chamber, Dining Room Hall, Office and other Furniture generally, at REDUCED PRICES. The most desirable place to buy Furniture in the city.

DAULER, CLOSE & CO.,
Practical Furniture Manufacturers.
Corner PENN and WAYNE STREETS. Constantly on hand a large assortment of elegant and fashionable FURNITURE. All our work is made by hand and warranted. Orders promptly attended to

REYMER & BROS.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE
French & American Confectionary.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Fruit,
NUTS. SPICES,
Refined Sugars, &c., &c.
A full and complete assortment always in store and offered at the
LOWEST MARKET RATES.
NOS. 126 and 128 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE.
D. R. ECKER,
DEALER IN
HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
CALCINED PLASTER.
TYRONE WHITE LIME.
CHESTER VALLEY WHITE LIME.
FIRE BRICK AND CLAY.
FIRE TILE, for Furnaces, Gas Houses, Oil Refineries, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Grates, Stoves, &c. All sizes and patterns.
CHIMNEY TOPS, DRAIN and WATER PIPES.
STONE HEARTHS, 1-2 to 4 inches thick.
ALSO,
ENCAUSTIC TILE, plain and inlaid, every pattern for Floors, Halls, Vestibules, Hearths, &c.
MARBLE AND SLATE TILE.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS, furnished at lowest New York prices.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
167 FIRST STREET
Opposite Monongahela House.

THE PRIZE APPLE PARER—THE Lightning Apple Parer, proved by two years' use of thousands of testimonials, to be the best one, and hundreds in use. I have been appointed Manufacturer's Agent, where dealers can be supplied at the lowest wholesale rates.
JAMES BOWN,
136 WOOD STREET.
W8

DRY GOODS.

NEW
PRINTS AND GINGHAMS
SELLING VERY LOW AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins
ALL PRICES, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal St., Allegheny City.
AT 62 1-2 CENTS.
All-Wool Cassimeres,
SUITABLE FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal St, Allegheny City.
HEAVY COUNTRY FLANNELS,
PLAIN RED, WHITE, YELLOW AND GRAY FLANNELS,
A GOOD STOCK AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal St., Allegheny City.
COVERLETS,
COUNTRY BLANKETS,
GRAY BLANKETS.
A GOOD ASSORTMENT AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal St., Allegheny City.
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
WOOLEN YARN,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SHIRT FRONTS,
NOTIONS, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
180 AND 182 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

CHEAP GOODS.
DRESS GOODS.
FRENCH POPLINS.
IRISH POPLINS.
FRENCH CHINTZES.
YARD WIDE LINENS, 25c.
YARD WIDE MUSLINS, 12 1-2c.
BUCKABACK TOWELS, very cheap.
TABLE LINENS.
10-4 SHEETINGS, QUILTS, &c.
JOHN PORTER,
91 MARKET STREET.
eod

HARDWARE.

P. H. LAUFMAN.....WM. LAUFMAN.
P. H. LAUFMAN & BRO.,
Importers and Dealers in
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN
Hardware,
Fine Cutlery, Builders' Materials, Mechanics' Tools, Farming and Gardening Implements, Edge Tools, Steel, Cabinet Makers' Material, Household Conveniences in great variety, Heavy Hardware.
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
82 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.

HARDWARE.
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE,
MACHINISTS' TOOLS.
JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
Hardware,
CORNER OF WOOD AND SECOND STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL, COAL.
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
GAS AND FAMILY COAL.
Particular attention given to filling orders for FAMILY COAL, NUT COAL AND SLACK.
In connection with our Bituminous Coal Business we have added to it the sale of a SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF ANTHRACITE COAL, being sole Agents of the Penna. & Ohio Anthracite Coal Company in this city. Parties ordering Coal will please to order of the above Coals left at our Office, 567 LIBERTY STREET, or send through the Postoffice, will receive prompt attention.

COAL, COKE, LIME.
PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE
Gas, Coal and Coke Co
Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.
LEWIS LAMM, Gen. Agent.
Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. feb8

WATCHES. JEWELRY. &C.

LADIES'
GOLD WATCHES,
A New and Handsome Lot of the Celebrated Makers,
PERRENOUD, JACOT AND ROGERS,
JUST RECEIVED BY
DUNSEATH & CO., Jewelers,
56 FIFTH STREET.

HATS AND CAPS.

FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S.
ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.
R. H. PALMER.
82 WOOD STREET.

KELLEY'S WEEKLY,
An Illustrated Journal
FOR
THE PEOPLE.
We will commence Saturday, September 7, 1867, the publication of our handsome Weekly—a paper of sixteen pages of the same size and form of Harper's Weekly. No expense will be spared in making it the best Literary Paper published in the world. Our illustrations will be original, and will glow with the skill of our best artists. Some of the most distinguished writers in America and Europe have been engaged to contribute to its columns.
On SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1867, WE WILL DISTRIBUTE HALF A MILLION DOLLARS OF THE SUBSCRIPTION SHARES, TO OUR PATRONS, FROM A SUBSCRIPTION AMOUNTING TO $1,000,000.
ONE SHARE RETURNED TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER.

1 share cash	$20,000
One share cash	10,000
One share cash	4,000
3,477 shares cash from $1 to $5,000	66,000
Other shares amounting to	100,000

A committee chosen by the subscribers at Irving Hall, New York, September 7, 1867, will distribute the above named shares and their report will be published in Kelley's Weekly and sent to all agents.
TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

1 copy, 3 months, with number of shares	$1 00
1 copy, 6 months, with 2 numbers of shares	2 00
1 copy, 1 year, with 4 numbers of shares	4 00
6 copies, 3 months, with 6 numbers of shares	5 50
6 copies, 6 months, with 12 numbers of shares	10 00

All parties subscribing for our paper, and sending us money for the same, will receive by return mail a receipt for the time subscribed for, with number of shares.
The committee appointed to distribute the gifts in Kelley's North American Gift Concert, will publish their report in full in Kelley's Weekly.
Give name and address of each subscriber.
Money by draft, post office order, express, or in registered letters may be sent at our risk.
Address A. A. KELLEY & Co., Publishers,
No. 601 Broadway, New York City.

FRUIT JARS, FRUIT JARS.
WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
DALBEY AND LYMAN SELF-SEALING FRUIT JARS.
Also, JARS FOR CORKS, and having a heavy stock on hand are prepared to fill all orders promptly, and call the attention of dealers and consumers to these facts.
WM. M'CULLY & CO.,
Office 18 and 20 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.
P. S.—Our Dalbey Jar, for cheapness, simplicity and reliability, surpasses all others in the market.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS,
MERINOS,
ALPACAS,
SHEETINGS,
MUSLINS,
WHITE GOODS,
MARSEILLES,
LINEN GOODS,
SHIRT FRONTS,
DIAPERING,
LINEN DAMASKS,
DOYLIES,
NAPKINS.
BATES & BELL,
21 FIFTH ST.
THE LARGEST
Trimming & Notion House
IN THE WEST.
NEW GOODS,
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S
PRICES AS LOW AS EASTERN HOUSES.
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.
EMBROIDERIES.
WHITE GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS.
GLOVES, HOSIERY.
WOOLEN GOODS.
HOOP AND BALMORAL SKIRTS.
FURNISHING GOODS.
PAPER COLLARS.
FLANNELS, YARNS AND WORSTEDS.
BUYERS will find it to their interest to call and look through our stock, at
Nos. 77 and 79 MARKET ST.

DRY GOODS.
Brown Sheetings,
Brown Sheetings,
BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS,
STRIPES, TWEEDS,
CASSIMERES,
PRINTS,
AND
DRESS GOODS,
AT
WHOLESALE.
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
54 Wood Street.
AT THE
NEW WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE
OF
DUNCAN & HUGUS,
53 and 55 Wood St.,
Can be found an entirely fresh stock of all the best brands of every thing in the
Dry Goods Line,
AND AT THE
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.
4-4 Penn Mill Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Pittsburgh Family Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Juniata B, Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Ocila Brown Sheeting.
TICKINGS,
Tweeds, Cassimeres,
Checks, &c.
A fine assortment of S. Bradley & Son's, and other celebrated makes of
Barred Country Flannels.
PENN MILL CARPET CHAIN, all colors.
SEAMLESS BAGS AND COTTON BATTING, at Mill Prices.

JUST OPENED
AT
MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,
19 FIFTH STREET,
RICH AND ELEGANT STYLES OF
Bead Gimps and Fringes,
A NEW LOT VERY CHEAP OF
MALTESE LACE COLLARS AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,
SUPER. ENGLISH TRIMMING RIBBONS,
HAMBURG EDGINGS---new styles.
FRENCH CORSETS---new shapes.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX SKIRTS---new shape,
We have just opened a superior lot of
LADIES' PROMENADE SATCHELS AND GENT'S TRAVELING BAGS,
Of the best quality and most popular styles.
We invite special attention to our new lot of
ENGLISH COTTON HOSIERY AND ENGLISH AND FRENCH MADE GLOVES.
THE "STAR SHIRT,"
And all kinds of FURNISHING GOODS, AT LOW PRICES.
Merchants and Dealers supplied at Low Prices.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.

THE PITTSBURGH
Steam Brick Manufacturing Co.
THE BEST PRESSED BRICK EXTANT.
Works Adjacent to the City Farm.
Office, over the People's National Bank of Pittsburgh, corner of FIRST and WOOD STREETS. Office hours from 8 A. to 9 A. M.
H. DICKSON, President.
W. W. BURCHFIELD, Vice Pres. and Treas.
cod

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.
Pan Handle Route.
CHANGE OF TIME. On and after Sunday, August 4th, 1867, Trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, as follows:
PITTSBURGH TIME.
THROUGH TRAINS.

Leave	2:05 a. m.	2:20 p. m.
Arrive	10:55 a. m.	10:05 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAIN leaves at 2:00 p. m., arriving in Cincinnati at 10:00 next morning.
ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Leave	6:10 a m	11:05 a m	3:35 p m	5:05 p m
Arrive	8:20 a m	1:35 a m	5:45 p m	6:55 p m

Church Train leaves Sunday at 12:55 p. m.
Through 9:10 a. m. Train leaves daily, Sunday and Monday excepted, arriving in Cincinnati at 10:00 same evening. This morning's issue of all other lines.
No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and but ONE change to St. Louis, Cairo, and the principal points West and Southwest.
When purchasing Tickets be sure and notice on Office window *PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD*, Union Depot, (south side).
M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH, Ticket Agent,
S. F. SCOTT, General Ticket Agent,
JOHN H. MILLER, G. E. Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
Running Through to Brady's Bend.
On and after THURSDAY, July 18, 1867, passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave Pittsburgh.	Arrive.
Mail to & from Brady's Bend	6:30 a m	6:30 p m
First Soda Works Accom.	8:40 a m	7:45 a m
Hulton Accommodation	10:00 a m	12:30 a m
Kittanning Accom'n	2:00 p m	9:20 p m
Express	3:20 p m	10:30 a m
Second Soda Works Ac	5:40 p m	4:40 p m

Sunday Church Train from
Mail to Soda Works | 1:00 p m | 4:30 a m
Express, North, makes close connection at Brady's Bend, with Packets for Franklin and Oil City.
Mail, South, connects with Packets from Franklin and Oil City.
H. BLACKSTONE, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—on and after JUNE 9, 1867, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.	Depart.	Arrive.	Depart.
Mail Train	1:30 a m	Day Express	3:00 a m
Fast Line	4:00 a m	Wall's Sto. 1	6:30 a m
Wall's No. 1	6:20 a m	Mail Train	8:30 a m
Brinton No. 2	7:30 a m	Wall's No. 2	9:30 a m
Wall's No. 3	8:30 a m	Cincinnati Ex.	11:15 a m
Cincinnati Exp	9:10 a m	Wall's No. 3	11:30 a m
Johnstown Ac.	10:10 a m	Johnstown Ac.	2:50 p m
Phila. Express	1:50 p m	Wall's No. 4	3:30 p m
Wall's No. 4	3:00 p m	Phil. Express	4:10 p m
Wall's No. 5	4:30 p m	Wall's No. 5	4:50 p m
Wall's No. 5	5:30 p m	Wall's No. 6	6:00 p m
Wall's No. 6	7:00 p m	Fast Line	10:20 p m
Altoona Ac. and Emigrant	10:35 p m	Wall's No. 7	10:50 p m

Church Train leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.
Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.
The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:35 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.
For further information, apply to
W. H. REED'S WITH, Agent.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for baggage, except for wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, Gen'l. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after June 9th, 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, will arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:

Arrive.	Depart.	Arrive.	Depart.
Sharpsburg	6:45 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:15 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:05 a m
Express	10:15 a m	Sharpsburg No. 1	11:20 a m
Sharpsburg No. 2	1:25 p m	Express	4:00 p m
Freeport No. 2	4:25 p m	Harmarsville	5:50 p m
Mail	6:05 p m	Freeport No. 2	6:05 p m
Harmarsville	7:10 p m	Sharpsburg No. 2	7:30 p m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.
The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:30 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 a. m. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 1:20 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:40 p. m.
Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of twenty, between Pittsburgh and Allegheny City, Herr's Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets.
The Trains leaving Allegheny City at 6.50 a. m. and 5.05 p. m. make direct connection at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler and Hannahstown. Through Tickets may be obtained at the Office, No. 2 St. Clair Street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.
For further information, apply to
JAMES DEFFERTS, Agent.
Federal Street Depot.
The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility for the latter to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding this amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE
TO THE EAST.
SHORTEST & FASTEST LINE
Between Pittsburgh and New York,
VIA HARRISBURG, READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.
NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.
SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.
Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, daily (except Sundays) at 3:15 and 10:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. and 11:00 A. M.
Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, foot of LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M.
Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.
H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

1867. THE PITTSBURGH. 1867.
Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. W.
AND
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.
Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as follows.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Express	3:00 a m	Chicago Ex.	4:30 a m
Cleveland Ex.	3:00 a m	Cleveland Ex.	4:30 a m
Erie & Cl. Ex.	6:00 a m	Chicago Ex.	10:45 a m
Cl. & Wag. Mail	6:15 a m	Wheeling Ex.	10:45 a m
Cleveland Ex.	9:30 a m	Cl. & Wag. Ex.	3:30 p m
Chicago Ex.	9:30 a m	Chicago Ex.	3:30 p m
Cl. & Wag. Ex.	3:45 p m	Cl. & Wag. Ex.	9:30 p m
Chicago Ex.	4:15 p m	Chicago Ex.	9:30 p m
Wheeling Ex.	4:35 p m	Cl. & Wag. Ex.	9:30 p m

Departure from Allegheny. Arrive in Allegheny.

N. Brit'n Acc.	8:35 a m	N. Brit'n Acc.	6:00 a m
Leechburg Acc.	10:00 a m	N. Brit'n Acc.	8:35 a m
Leechburg Acc.	11:40 a m	Wodeville Ac.	9:10 a m
Hulton Acc.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

UNITED STATES COURT.

The Robert Black Counterfeiting Case---The First Day of the Trial---Testimony in the Case---The Arguments to be Heard To-day.

In the United States District Court yesterday morning, Robert Black, of Fayette county, was placed on trial on two indictments, one charging him with having passed, and attempting to pass, on the 10th of November, 1865, a counterfeit treasury note of the denomination of ten dollars, and the other with having in his possession with intent to utter and publish fifty counterfeit Treasury notes or greenbacks, of the denomination of ten dollars, and with having one of the same. The indictments were found and the defendant arraigned at the last May term. The District Attorney, R. B. Carnahan, Esq., and his assistant, W. D. Moore, Esq., appeared for the government, and the defendant was represented by Thomas M. Marshall and Wm. Linn, Esqs. Mr. Moore opened the case, making a brief speech, after which the following witnesses were called:

Emanuel Walter, *sworn*—Resides in Fayette county, Luzern township; in the fall of 1865 resided there, and was acquainted with Robert Black; saw him at a horse race in Green county, and he said he wanted me to bet some money for him; he wanted to give me ten dollars, and if I won take half; thought his proposition was too liberal for it to be good money; it was a greenback, with the President's face on; told Black that I thought the note was not good, and he said he knew it was not, but the bank could not detect it; he told me he got it off the Gallatin, and expected a man from that boat that day with seven hundred dollars of it; kept the note, and went down to Frederick town, and then sent it back to Black; gave it to one of my boys to take back to him; the race was in Greene county, at a place called Shogler's Lane, near Jefferson, county; think it was last of August or 1st of September; never saw him at any other time with counterfeit money in his possession; at that time he had a large amount in his possession; he did not tell how much he had; suppose there were three or four hundred dollars, all tens; he told me it was counterfeit money; saw him attempting to do that day and one of the notes was refused as bad; never had any further conversation with him at that time; last Fourth I saw him, and told him I had told nothing but the truth, and he said he knew I had not.

Cross-examination—Don't think I made the information against defendant; reside about six miles from Brownsville; went to the race to see the horses---that was all that brought me; Jacob Cox married a niece of mine several years ago; asked them at Frederick if they had ever seen any counterfeit money; did not tell Jacob Conn a few weeks after that I had not seen Black have any counterfeit money; did not offer this money at Frederick; did not tell Mr. Persons that I got the money of a good man in Green county; bet and lost; when I came here first told Black's father-in-law about the matter and afterwards his uncle; made the information against him; did not say if defendant appeared against Moffit I would swear him to the penitentiary.

Re-direct examination—The information was made before the United States Commissioner; was subpœnaed in the Moffit case, and made a statement about the matter and it was told to the District Attorney.

John D. Walters, *sworn*—Am a son of the first witness; have been acquainted with Black since I came from the army; got a counterfeit bill from him in the fall of 1865, $10 greenback; went to his house by invitation to a party, he brought it out a counterfeit bill, gave it to me, and told me to pass it and give him five dollars of it; did not wish to take it, but finally took it and gave it to Lydia Kelly. [A note was here exhibited to the witness and recognized by him as the bill.] Think this was in October, 1865; I got the note back from her; it is not as new as it was when I gave it to her; Black told me that if I would do just as he wanted me to do, he could make me able to buy a farm; told me we could buy up chickens and eggs and speculate; told him we would get into trouble that way; Black told me that he had a note on which he did not get a good color.

Cross-examined—Have nothing against Robert Black but this matter; never deserted from the army; never tried to pass the money; Lydia Kelley saw the note sticking in my pocket; told her I would give her the money if she would never pass it; did not pay it because I owed her; Col. Marshal told me to go after it; did not tell Lydia, if she would swear a certain way she would get a new dress and lots of money; went after the note in May; did not make any inducements to Lydia Kelly; marked the note about two days after I got it; had no purpose in marking the note; told Anderson that Moffitt told me if I brought the same note I would get the price of a suit of clothes.

[On the re-direct examination, the witness stated that he had a subpœna for Lyda Kelly, and thought he had the power to take her before a Justice of the Peace, and have her sworn, but did not know as he had.]

Moffitt told me if I could not get that note, to get any other counterfeit note that Black had passed.

Ezra Conway, *sworn*—Reside in Frederick-town, Washington county; within the last two years have had conversation with defendant about counterfeit money; he told me he could get money from Dr. Sun and Wm. Dawson; he made a proposition to me to go before Brady and to furnish a horse and wagon; he did not say what kind of money was to be used; heard conversation at Brownsville between Black and Emanuel Walters; Black said he did not blame Walters for what he had sworn to.

Cross-examined—Black said there was no use talking about the matter, the jury would settle it.

Isaac Reed, *sworn*—Reside in East Bethlehem township, Washington county; had conversation with Black in the spring of 1866; was in the field with Black, and a peddler came along, and Black told him he wanted to buy a table cloth, and would give him two dollars, which the peddler agreed to take; the peddler looked at the money to see if it was good, when Black said he had got it at Fredericktown a few minutes ago; I never saw a counterfeit greenback before; the peddler gave Black the change; never had any conversation with Black about counterfeit money, until he told me after arrested that he was not guilty.

On the cross-examination, witness said Black said the peddler was trying to cheat him.

Benjamin Thornburg, *sworn*—Reside in East Bethlehem township, Washington county; Black came to my house in March last, and said he had been out in the service; said he did not make money as the rest did; he said the government had robbed him, had not paid him, and he was going to get his money back, or something to that effect.

Daniel French, *sworn*—Am acquainted with Black; saw him at Dawson's in the fall of 1865; had a note of $90 against Black; Black told witness he had sold Dawson whisky, part of the pay of which he was to take in counterfeit money; Dawson comes home every two or three weeks; his family are keeping the hotel now.

Wm. Connoway sworn—Reside in Fredericks-town; am acquainted with Black; have seen Black in the fall of 1865 with counterfeit money in his possession; was living with Black at that time; he had about $70 in ten dollar bills; they were greenbacks, same kind as those in court, but newer. He said it was not good; he got it in the army; remember the races in Greene county in the fall of 1865; was there with Robert; he had seventy-five dollars at the race; the evening before loaned him two dollars; he got the $75 from John Hampson to whom he sold a horse; I counted the money for him; part of the money was in ten dollar greenbacks and the rest in Pittsburgh and Waynesburg bank bills; my brother was farming in Virginia; some time in January a man named Johnson came down there and proposed to rent him a farm, and he took it to work; believe my brother was in attendance at the Moffit trial; saw Emanuel Walters have a ten dollar bill which he said he got from a good man; the war was over when Robert came home.

Cross-examination—Am an older brother of Robert Black; reside about four miles from Fredericktown; John Hampson resided at that time on a farm near Millsborough, Washington county; think he wanted me to move west; my brother worked about farms, and traded horses considerably. [The discharge of Robert M. Black, which was dated June 9th, 1865, was then offered in evidence by Mr. Marshall, and accepted.]

Squire Hawthorne, sworn—Reside in Millersburg, Washington county, am acquainted with John Walters; he brought Lydia Kelly before me, and stated he wanted me to take her deposition; she said the bill had never passed out of her hands; he said he had no private mark on the bills.

Lydia Kelly, sworn—Witness was shown note. Never took the note out of Walter's pocket; the note was passed on me for good; he told me when he came after the note that I would not have heard the tickling of a watch; even if placed against my ear. To-day---after the lapse of only one week since you took my case in hand---I find my hearing restored to that extent that I can now hear a watch in any way of complete and permanent recovery from the causes which produced my deafness.

Yours, truly, JOHN NOONAN,
Irwin street.

From A. B. Stevenson, Magistrate at Birmingham.

To the Public.—During that I had been severely afflicted for years with Catarrh of the Head, Bronchitis, Heaviness in the Chest, and Impaired Hearing. In this deplorable state I was providentially induced to apply to Dr. Aborn, at 57 Smithfield street. In ten days after commencing his treatment, I am most happy to acknowledge that I have almost *entirely recovered* from every symptom from which I had so long suffered. My hearing also is almost *entirely restored* to its original acuteness as the fruit of his skilled and scientific treatment. A. B. STEVENSON.

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Dyspepsia and Disease of the Liver Cured.

Six weeks ago I applied to Dr. Aborn, at No. 134 Smithfield street, with painful affection of the chest. For two years I had been afflicted with dyspepsia and liver affection. I was very weak and reduced in flesh. During the brief period of six weeks under Dr. Aborn's new treatment I have quite recovered, and gained my former strength. JAS. ANDERSON,
No. 70 Diamond, Allegheny City.

Discharge from the Ear Cured.

I have been suffering from boyhood with a discharge from my ear, which had resisted all medical aid until a month ago. I applied to Dr. Aborn, No. 134 Smithfield street, whose treatment has cured me. GEO. MILLER,
Williamsburgh, Pa.

August 28, 1867.

Hearing Restored after Six Years Deafness.

PITTSBURGH, PA., August 23, 1867.
DR. E. S. ABORN.—*Dear Sir*:—For upwards of six years prior to placing myself under your treatment (Saturday, August 17th) I was a great sufferer from the pain and inconvenience attending total deafness. Before leaving London for the United States, I had been treated by distinguished ear surgeons whose skill and experience did not avail in my case. Learning from the columns of the COMMERCIAL that your treatment was so mild and universally successful, I resolved to place myself immediately under it. Last Saturday I was so deaf that I could not have heard the ticking of a watch, even if placed against my ear. To-day---after the lapse of only one week since you took my case in hand---I find my hearing restored to that extent that I can now hear a watch in any way of complete and permanent recovery from the causes which produced my deafness.

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Petrolio-Calcium Gas.

This illuminating substance is the most brilliant of any of a similar character that was ever invented, and is exciting the wonder and admiration of every one who sees it burn. The Petrolio-Calcium Gas Company of Wheeling, West Virginia, have introduced this gas into the McLure House, of that city, and the other buildings where it has been thoroughly tested and pronounced the most superior, cheapest, safest and desirable gas that can be used. Compared to the ordinary coal gas its light is like those of the sun to the moon. Economical, safe, most exc eds belief. The softness and brilliancy of the Petrolio-Calcium---its most perfect combustion, and consequent increased illuminating power---has made it the favorite light. The company are prepared to introduce it into private residences, seminaries, hotels, factories and cities on reasonable terms. See in to-day's paper the advertisement of the Petrolio-Calcium Gas Company, Wheeling, West Virginia.

5,000 NEW AND CHOICE STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, just received at the Pittsburgh Stereoscope Emporium, Pittock's O. P. P. O., including a choice selection of the Paris Exposition, Slamy's "Italien" Alpine Club, Wilson's Scotch, Egypt and Turkey, Burr's Colored Groups, Scotch Lakes, Continental, Antique Scenery, and a full line of American Views; also a large assortment of views in and around Pittsburgh and Allegheny City.

PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY WITH EXTINGUISHER FROM FIRE. Office, 73 Water street, Pittsburgh. tf

PREMATURE baldness to a lady is frightful. The unexpected discovery of a grey hair, where none should exist is enough to make one's hair stand on end. "Like begets like" is the fearful fiat cupine." We don't like to grow old, and we still less like to have false evidence thereof before the fact occurs. A judicious care of the beautiful covering of the head---a thorough treatment with "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative," has saved many from the horrors of the appellation of old fogy. Splendid testimonials of its efficacious effects are exceedingly numerous. The afflicted should not fail to try it.

UNLIKE ALL OTHERS, the Pill of Dr. Wilson possesses in happy combination valuable tonic and cathartic properties which render them peculiarly valuable to families. Every drug store in the United States sell them.

GO TO THE Base Ball Headquarters, Pittock's, O. P. P. O., and see the new Regulation Ball, the Atlantic.

Livery, Sales and Undertaking Establishment.

A combination of the Livery, Sale and Undertaking business has just been established at Nos. 139 and 140 Pennsylvania avenue, which meets the want the need of which has long been felt in this community. We are able to assure our readers that at this place they can obtain the best horses and carriages, buggies, barouches etc., at very reasonable rates. Everything that is desirable in this line they will be sure to find here. The sales department is conducted on liberal principles and in a business-like manner, that cannot fail to give satisfaction to every patron. The undertaking branch of the concern is at once complete in every detail and *always* can be filled with instant dispatch by the proprietor. Hearses can be procured, coffins of every description, carriages for funerals, and all the legitimate work of the undertaker in first class style and performed satisfactorily and at moderate charges. This establishment is conducted by Mr. Wm. Ward, a gentleman of experience and fine business reputation.

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It will Bear Praise.

We have repeatedly directed public attention to the merits of Mishler's celebrated Herb Bitters which have effected so many and various wonderful cures in this and other parts of the country, and we are always glad to have an opportunity to speak our endorsement of its marvellous virtues because having perfect confidence in all claimed for it, and satisfied by what we have seen it do, we can safely and unhesitatingly recommend it in all cases of Dyspepsia. Costiveness, Acidity of the Stomach, General Debility, etc. There is no other tonic like it before the public, and no other household remedy as desirable and worthy of a place in every family. It will build up and tone the stomach, reinvigorates and strengtens the entire system, purifies the blood and makes the feeble and sick perfectly well and hale. Its effects are astonishing. This is no mere assertion---it is positive truth. We would not be without it in our household for any consideration. It is a medicine adapted to persons of every age and to their constitutions in every stage of its variations. It is always a preventative or a curative in any and every season, and requires only to be taken in small doses. We again call attention to the regular advertisement of Messrs. Fahnestock & Holton, No. 26 Market street, Managers of the Branch House in this city. For sale by all druggists.

The Atlantic Ball.

The latest new Base Ball introduced. Pronounced by experienced players to be the most perfect Base Ball extant. For sale at the Iron City Base Ball Goods Emporium, Hogle & Chambers, No. 74 Fifth street.

THE Pittsburgh Base Ball Headquarters and Ball Players' Emporium, Pittock's, O. P. P. O. The new Regulation Ball, the Atlantic; also, the Bounding Rock, Champion, Young America, Cock of the Walk, Junior Harwood, Horsman, Eagle, and Star Balls. Also, Bats, Bases, Pelts, Caps, Score Books, Foul Flags, Shoes with and without patent spikes, Hill's Spring Bats, Pyne's celebrated Spring Pine Bats, and the New York Swamp Willow Bat.

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S Gaiters, Walking Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc., at the Mammoth Emporium of Smithson, Palmer & Co., Nos. 55 and 57 Fifth street.

PRINTS AND MUSLINS at reduced prices on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. C. Hanson Love & Bro.

PLASTIC SLATE CEMENT is rapidly taking the place of all other materials for roofing. It is *light, plastic, cheap, durable and fire proof.* It is admirably adapted for repairing defective shed iron, tin, and all other kinds of roofs, spoutings, etc., making them as good as new. Apply to J. B. Williams, 251 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE of horses, buggies, harness, and saddles at auction, at Hare's Hotel (market yard) on Saturday, August 31, at 10 o'clock. Smithson, Palmer & Co., Auctioneers.

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CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL CONTINUE TO

CONVERT THE 7 3-10'S

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,

Buy and Sell at Market Rates, all Descriptions of

Government Securities.

SEVEN THIRTIES, ALL ISSUES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE TWENTIES

AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

☞Bonds on hand for Delivery.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 30, 1867.

The variations in the quotations of Governments are mostly downward. The market is pitiful and excited, and prices are weakened. The local demand for these securities has been materially diminished, from a general impression that prices will recede on the renewal of the fall trade, when there will be a disposition among a large class of holders to realize on them. The quotations to-day from New York, received by Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., bankers, are as follows:

U. S. 6s, 1881	111⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	109½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	109⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	108⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	108⅜
December Compounds, 1864	117⅝
August 7-30s	107⅛
June 7-30s	107¼
July 7-30s	107¼
Gold	141⅝
Silver—Buying	135
Selling	140

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth and Wood streets, quote United States securities in New York up to noon to-day as follows:

U. S. 6s 1881	111⅛
5-20s, 1862	111⅛
1864	109⅛
1865	109⅛
5-20s, 1865, (January and July)	108⅛
July 7-30s	107⅛
June 7-30s	107⅛
December Compounds, 1864	107⅛
Gold	142
New 5-20s, '67	108⅜

—The Railway Stock Market, at noon to-day, according to Mr. Ryan's report, shows the following prices:

Michigan Southern	87¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad	86¾
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad	103
Ohio Railroad	50½
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad	66¾

—In the New York money market there is little noticeable change from day to day, but as the season advances we think we can discern a tendency to greater firmness. The supply is still beyond the wants of the market for immediate use, and there is an indisposition on the part of lenders to employ their means in any way that they cannot be made available for fresh enterprises. There seems to be no change in rates of interest continue to be the rule, but the large institutions report that they have less difficulty now in employing the funds at their disposal, and the balances left over are not of the importance they were a short time since. The West has not yet drawn largely upon the seaboard, but the impression is prevalent that the wants in that direction will soon begin to have an important manifestation, and as the business wants of our own community are on the increase, it is not unreasonable to anticipate the speedy advent of a season of increased activity in the money market.

—The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, at the meeting of the directors held in New York on Wednesday, declared a dividend of five per cent., payable in cash on the 14th of September. The transfer books will close on the 3d of that month. The finances of the Company are stated to be in a satisfactory condition, being free from floating debt, while the business prospects of the road are encouraging, and the direction feel confident that the enterprise is now placed on a permanent dividend-paying basis.

—A plan has been adopted for the consolidation of the Cleveland and Toledo and Cleveland and Ashtabula Railroads, mutually satisfactory to the committees of conference, and which it is expected will be ratified by the stockholders of the two Companies. Under the influence of this movement the stock of the Cleveland and Toledo Road advanced about five per cent. in the New York market yesterday.

—S. S. Bryan, Broker in bonds, stocks and real estate, Apollo Building, Fourth street. Mortgages bought and sold. Orders for the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds executed in New York and Philadelphia at the rates of commission current in those cities.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, August 31, 1867.

Business---The market appeared devoid of life and activity. Buyers were disposed to take hold very sparingly. The supply of crude on hand is small and held principally. The present rates would not readily induce sales of any considerable quantities. Dispatches from Oil City continues to report a firm market with sales at $3 30 ₱ bbl, a further advance of 7½ ₱ bbl. The nominal rates here were, cash or 10 days' option, 30@31c. A lot of 2,000 bbls fresh oil was under negotiation for immediate delivery at Ile. The sale had not been consummated when we left. The sales of crude made are 1,000 bbls, part cash, part 10 days' option, made late on Thursday evening for all 1867 at 31c. Yesterday 2,000 bbls of bulk, Allegheny, 1866, sellers' option, at 31c. Sales 320 bbls Allegheny, packages returned, at 31c, and 60 bbls of Smith's Ferry, bbls returned, at 31c.

REFINED OIL---The market was difficult to quote correctly. There was any number of rumors, and several dispatches were received announcing an advance in the Antwerp market to 46½ francs, of their authenticity we know nothing---if true they will be confirmed to-day. There will be lively times among the oil brokers. The following are the quotations of sellers. The operations that came under our notice were as follows: 500 bbls standard white, October, Philadelphia, 1 0 31c; 500 bbls do S W, Philadelphia, 1 0 0, September, 50c; 500 bbls do S W, August, Philadelphia, 29c; 500 bbls "regular," Philadelphia, on the spot, 27c. Sales of 5,000 gallons, regular, on cars at works, 42½c ₱ gallon.

Antwerp Oil Market.

From private dispatches received from Antwerp to-day, we copy the continuation of the oil market quotations:

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

O. S. McIlwain..... 67 | J. P. Glass..... 100

Total..... 167

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot.

Hutchinson Oil Ref. Co, 107 bbls ref. to W G Warden, Philada.
Keeling & Co, 402 bbls ref. to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia;
Fleming & Co, 500 bbls refined to L Wilcox, Philada.
Union Refg. & St. Co, 104 bbls refined to W G Warden, Phila.
Kier, Moore & Co, 500 bbl ref to D L Miller, Phila.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Forsyth, Bro & Co, 267 bbls ref to F A Dilworth, Philada.
Lockhart & Frew, 112 bbls ref., Phila.

Oil City Oil Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, August 30, 1867.

Oil market somewhat excited to-day. One sale is reported at $2 35 on cars; about $3 00 at wells and firm.

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PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY EVENING, August 30, 1867.

There was only a moderate business transacted, to-day, in leading commodities, and the general markets were quiet. Transactions seem to be confined to the wants of the home trade for immediate consumption. Dealers, however, exhibit no despondency, but are sanguine of a large fall business. The iron trade is looking up, and this gives renewed hopes to merchants. The flour ma kets rules rather dull, and although there is every indication of a decline, still holders are firm at the quotations. The stock, however, is very light, and dealers are not disposed to take hold until the new crop in Western cities become more settled. The receipts of wheat con inue light, as there is no demand except by millers. The provision trade continues active, and some large transactions are reported.

The receipts of flour and grain in Chicago on Monday last, compared with the dates given, were as follows:

	Aug. 24, 1867.	Aug. 17, 1867.	Aug. 24, 1866.
Flour, bbls	8,560	9,430	
Wheat, bush	341,783	255,645	274,414
Corn, bush	779,323	485,874	1,146,930
Oats, bush	417,492	198,303	236,230
Rye, bush	29,154	20,356	19,931
Barley, bush	40,929	14,092	48,043

The receipts per river and rail, since our last, were as follows: flour 1,000 bbls; apples 185 bbls; wheat 157 boxes; corn 731 sacks; wheat 2,145 sacks; barley 235 sacks; rye 375 sacks, and oats 1,799 sacks.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

BACON, LARD, ETC.—The market continues active, and we quote shoulders at 12½@12¾c; hams 2166 21½c; sides 14½@14¾c; clear sides 16c; lard 13½c ₱ lb (in tierces), and in kegs from 14c ₱ lb.

BUTTER AND EGGS—We quote No. 1 at $1 05, and No. 2 at 85c ₱ gallon.

ASHES—Sales reported of 6 tons pearls at 13c; 20 tons sodas ash at 8c, and 10 tons reduced at 9½c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—We quote Goshen at 16c; Factory at 14c, and Hamburg at 13@14c ₱ lb.

APPLES—Receipts large and prices nominal, ranging from $2 00@4 00 ₱ bbl., as to quality.

PEACHES—The receipts are large, but generally badly mashed from hasty handling in transportation. The expresses should certainly use some care in handling, as nearly every box is more or less used up, and large losses are the result to receivers. Peach boxes are thrown about by expressmen the same as trunks are handled, and hence the bad condition of most of the crop lots. We quote p less ranging from $1 50@3 00 ₱ box, as to condition. Sales reported of 100 boxes at $2 00 ₱ box.

PLUMBS—Sales of 11 bbls plumbs at $18 00 ₱ bbl reported.

POTATOES—Market dull. Sales reported of 250 bush Buckeyes at 85c ₱ bush.

SWEET POTATOES—Sales reported of 10 bbls prime Jersey, at $6 00 ₱ bbl.

FISH—Sales reported of new dry cod at 8c ₱ lb; No. 1 shore mackeral at $22; No 1 Bay do at $20; No. 2 shore do, $18 00; No. 3 large do at $12 50 ₱ bbl; Lake Herring at half fish $3 50; white fish do $6 50, and trout do at $6 00.

BUTTER—Choice fresh butter is in demand at 23@ 25c ₱ lb.

HAY—Sales reported of 16 loads at the scales at $15 @19 ₱ ton.

ONIONS—We quote choice onions at $1 50 ₱ bush.

WHEAT—The only dealers in wheat are the millers,